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THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

This poem was suggested by the following dispatch which appeared many years ago in the New York Tribune:
"The women of Columbus, Miss., animated by nobler sentiments than many of their sisters, have shown themselves impartial in their offerings made to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers alike on the graves of the Confederate and of the National soldiers."

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the one the blue,
Under the other the gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle blood gory
In the dusk of eternity meet.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the laurel the blue,
Under the willow the gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the roses the blue,
Under the lilies the gray.

So, with an equal splendor,
The morning sun rays fall
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Broidered with gold the blue,
Mellowed with gold the gray.

So, when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Wet with the rain the blue,
Wet with the rain the gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done,
In the storm of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the blossoms the blue,
Under the garlands the gray.

No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Love and tears for the blue,
Tears and love for the gray.

—Francis Miles Finch.

A FATAL EXCHANGE.

"Take back the heart which thou gavest!"
She said with a queenly air;
And she drew a heart from a case of hearts
On which were the words, "With care!"
With a hopeless pain in my bosom where
My heart had once beat high,
I took the heart from her hands and turned
To leave with faint "good-by!"

Two years have passed since that fatal day.
Since my heart to my breast returned;
But who will tell of the anguish I
Have borne since my love was spurned?
My heart now flutters and throbs and sinks;
'Tis disturbed, beyond hope of their art,
Say the doctors—Alas! When she opened that case
She gave me another man's heart!

—Puck.

TWO BIRDS.

Two birds flew out of the south one day,
And over the joyous world
Each flung a melody loud and sweet
And gladly its tired wings furled.

And one bird high on the tallest tree
A place for its nestling found,
While humbly the other built its home
Low down on the common ground.

A shrike flew by, and it saw the nest
That swayed in the branches high,
But the low-built nest of the humble bird
He saw not and passed it by.

Which points the moral I wish to show;
Though fortune has cast your lot
Low down in the world with the humble ones,
The ills that strike at the mansion oft
pass over the humble cot.

—Lowell O. Reese, in San Francisco Bulletin.

A MONTANA SPRING POEM.

The brooks and streams are open;
Ice is here no more.
Spring, I am thy worshiper,
In your praise I'll sing a song.

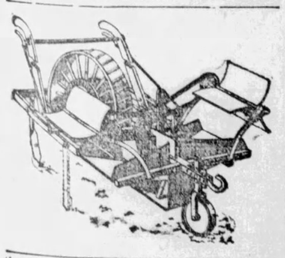
Thou makest the farmer boy's heart glad;
Help the depressed and cheer the sad;
Cleanse the faults that winter has had;
Oh, spring, thou, too, makest my heart glad.

Summer, autumn, winter; none as fair as thee;
Springtime, happy springtime, thou art everything to me.
So here's a toast in your behalf, spring,
oh, gentle spring;
It makes me proud, indeed it does,
A song in your praise to sing.

—Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune.

Potato Bug Destroyer.

If the inventors keep on turning out machines to do the farmer's work for him, the problem of hired help will be solved for the large farmer at least, as he can afford to buy the machinery and pay the good wages necessary to command the men to run it. The latest idea is the machine for destroying potato ugs in a wholesale way, going over acres of ground in a day, and adapted for use on single or double rows of plants. It also embodies features of adjustment which accommodate it to variations in height of the plants by simply gripping levers pivoted beneath the handles by which the machine is guided. The movement of these levers raises or lowers the blade supports, and as the blades rotate rapidly they strike the plants and knock the bugs into the troughs on either side of the machine. From thence

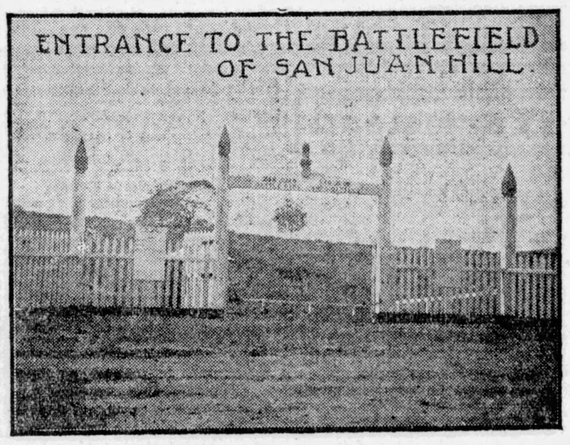


the pests are fed to the crushing rolls at the bottom of the troughs and dropped to the ground dead. A central corrugated wheel running between the rows of plants furnishes the power to drive the fans and rolls, these being geared with chains to rotate at the proper speed. While the main object of this machine is to destroy the bugs, the fans and rolls can be thrown out of gear and removed from the frame, which may then be utilized as a cultivator for the purpose.

San Juan Hill

Battle Field as It Is at Present, Described by the Blade's Correspondent in Cuba.

Santiago, Cuba, May 26.—The historic battleground of San Juan hill is now a public reservation. A high fence has been built around it and driveways have been constructed. The grounds are in charge of a superintendent, whose duty it is to prevent the usual depredations of relic hunters. For a long time after the battle was fought the field was strewn with cartridges, canteens, mess outfits, pistols, broken guns and sabres. Time has given these articles a special value and they have all been picked up and gathered into public and private collections. A strong iron fence has been set around the famous "surrender tree" to prevent its being chipped to pieces and



carried away. The blockhouse, which was the center of attack, has been destroyed by fire and the site where it stood has been marked by a monument erected in memory of the American soldiers who fell in that fierce engagement.

The rifle pits on the hill are still open. Looking at the strategic position occupied by the Spanish troops intrenched as they were on the brow of that steep hill, their deadly weapons sweeping the wide open space over which the American ranks made their approach, it seems almost miraculous that any of the advancing army came through alive. All things considered, the battle fought on this memorable field was most productive of far reaching results. It gave Wood a general's star, To Roosevelt it gave the Presidency of the United States. It sent Cervera's battleships flying from their secure retreat in Santiago harbor to their doom in the very teeth of the American fighting sea monsters, lying in unbroken vigil at the mouth of the harbor. It gave to oppressed, prostrate Cuba her first glimpse of the dawn of freedom.

The tourist may now travel by rail from one end of Cuba to the other and that right through the center of the island. The last spike on the new stretch of track of a little over 400 miles, uniting Santa Clara and this city, was driven only a few months ago, and trains are now thundering through the forests and over the rolling interior on schedule. Havana can be reached from Santiago directly by rail, while heretofore it required almost a week to go by boat between the two cities.

This new railroad will be the backbone of industrial Cuba. It makes the large and thinly populated interior, consisting of some 12,000,000 acres of land, accessible to settlers and affords a rapid means of transportation for products to the two principal ports. Side lines will be built. These, together with the 1,200 miles of railway formerly in operation, will give Cuba ample transportation facilities to move the products of her soil to any part of the island.

The new railroad itself is only a part of a gigantic industrial scheme which Sir William Van Horne and his associates have undertaken to set in motion. They will build a string of mammoth hotels along the line where tourists may enjoy all the luxury and "comforts of home." One of these will be located at Havana and when completed will accommodate 1,000 guests. Another will be constructed at Santa Clara and a third at Puerto Principe. In this city the company has secured a fine location for their proposed hotel, fronting on the beautiful plaza. Pullman cars will be operated along the line, giving tourists the opportunity to travel the full length of Cuba by easy stages and in as much comfort as over the leading trunk lines in the States.

The conquest of Cuba by Americans is slowly but surely going forward. It is not prosecuted by force of arms. It is a silent, peaceful acquisition of the land by purchase. Already 17,000 square miles of Cuban soil are owned by citizens of the United States and their neighbors, the Canadians. This represents 40 per cent. of all the land in Cuba. The Americans have $80,000,000 invested in various property interests and more capital is coming. Several of the national leaders continue to sound the alarm of peril to the national and distinctive existence of the Cubans as a people in the American invasion. They see that with the ownership of their lands transferred to foreigners they will inevitably lose control of the affairs of the republic. Their race will become amalgamated through intermarriage, and they, through necessity, will be forced to the position of wage earners on the very soil on which they fought and gained their coveted freedom.

There is little attempt to observe Sunday as a day of rest in Santiago. Dry goods stores and shops are open on seven days in the week in all cities on the island which I have visited. Some of the stores close on Sunday afternoons to give their clerks a chance to attend games of amusement or make social calls. Churches are attended almost exclusively by women and children. Few men of wealth, influence or social standing find their way to the pews. The causes of this laxity in religious observance are many and have, for the most part, grown out of the long years of strife between Cuba and the mother country into which the church was unfortunately drawn.

Saloons and gambling houses are running wide open every day in the week. Frequent masquerade balls are given in the theatres on Sunday night and invariably attract a large attendance. Cubans drink intoxicating liquors regularly, but are seldom seen drunk on the streets. Drunkenness is regarded as a disgrace. The national drink is a kind of brandy distilled from molasses, one of the products of the sugarcane. This is manufactured in abundance and is sold very cheap. Wine is served as freely as water with meals in Spanish hotels and restaurants, and, as a rule, native men and women drink the red adulterated beverage freely.

The Cubans are developing rather a keen taste for American beer. All the leading brews put up in Milwaukee and St. Louis are on sale and great display advertisements for big American brewing companies stare one in the face from bill-boards and buildings. Almost every boy and man and a large proportion of the women smoke tobacco. They do not chew the weed—neither do they smoke the pipe of the Anglo-Saxon. Cigars and cigarettes only are used.

JESSE HUBER.

THE MASTERPIECE.

A man once, when the day was drear,
Sat down and wrote a simple rhyme,
And sent it forth, and, far and near,
His poem went the rounds, in time.

In later years the man grew rich
And people called him great, wherefore
He scorned the simple verses which
He'd written when his heart was sore.

Regretting that he had not burned
His poem ere 'twas ever seen,
The offspring of his heart he spurned,
And deemed it something cheap and mean.

He died, and men forgot the things
That he supposed had made him great—
The formal interviews with kings,
The service rendered to the state.

The simple, honest little rhyme,
Which he had managed to disclaim,
The world preserved and called sublime,
When no man knew the author's name.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The population of Canada east of Lake Superior is 4,000,000 and west of it 1,000,000.

TOO PREVIOUS.

The shade of Alexander, strolling along the banks of the Styx, met the shade of Napoleon. Noting the dejected air of the recruit from St. Helena, Alexander queried:

"How now, Nap? Why this air of dejection?"

"Alex, old boy," replied Napoleon, "we made two grave mistakes in our time."

"Only two?"

"Well, two mistakes that ruined us."

"What were they?" eagerly queried Alexander.

Slowly and sadly the shade of Napoleon came to a halt and with trembling lips replied:

"We lived too soon, and we relied too much on military strength for our power."

"Explain yourself, Nap."

"What I mean is this: We made the mistake of living too soon, and also the mistake of not getting jobs on the federal bench and using the power of injunction."—The Commoner.

During the last three years 22 millionaires have died in England. Their average age was 75 years.

HUMOROUS TYPES.

Errors of Compositors Have Sometimes Ludicrous Results.

Weird results, produced by the carelessness of writers in the construction of their sentences, aided by the derelictions of compositors, have caused many a laugh to the public and many bad half hours to authors and printers, says the New York Press. The English papers are just now averring that the following slip resently occurred "in a New York society journal." A reporter was describing the dresses at a reception, and, it would appear, was rather hurt that a certain lady, who usually supplied abundant "copy" by the originality of her gowns, did not, on this occasion, come out in anything new. Her fall from originality and excellence was evidently to be dismissed in the few words: "Mrs. N. wore nothing in the nature of a dress that was remarkable." But the next morning society was horrified to read:

"Mrs. N. wore nothing in the nature of a dress. That was remarkable."

The English papers themselves are always furnishing examples of the sort. Thus, a certain bishop, who stated that he "had been on the brink for some time," was made to say in the paper next morning that he "had been on the drink for some time," and a leading London daily, in noticing the floating of a new commercial enterprise, spoke of the issuing of "one hundred thousand snares at one pound each"—which might have expressed the truth of the matter, but was hardly what the paper intended to say.

The virtue of a comma and the necessity of care in constructing a sentence is illustrated by the story of the Scotch divine, an extract from whose sermon, as it appeared in a local paper, said:

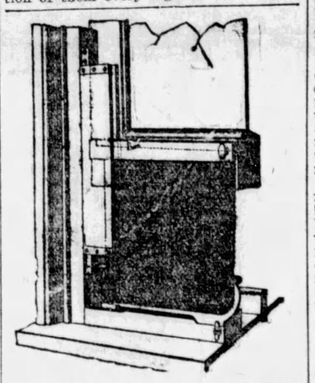
"Only last Sabbath, my friends, a young woman died in this parish very suddenly, while I was endeavoring to preach the Word in a state of beastly intoxication."

This choice comment appeared over a poem which was printed in a rural weekly: "The following verses were written more than 50 years ago by a gentleman who has for 15 years lain in his grave for his own amusement."

The printer and the advertiser share alike the blame for the following advertisement, which appeared not long ago: "Wanted—A young man to attend to poultry of a religious turn of mind."

Automatic Window Screen.

About the only way in which a housekeeper can keep the house clear of flies in the summer time is to use screens in both the doors and windows, for these must be left open if there is to be any circulation of air through the house. With the use of these screens there arises the necessity of removing at least a portion of them every night if the house is



to be protected from burglars, causing no small amount of trouble to the occupant of the house. Perhaps the improved screen, which we here illustrate, will recommend itself to replace the loose screens, as it is much easier to manipulate when it is desired to open or close the window and affords no opportunity for the entrance of flies or bugs while the change is being made. As will be seen the screen is mounted on a spring roller frame, with the upper edge of the netting secured to the lower portion of the sash. As the latter rises or falls the screen moves with it, winding or unwinding from the spring controlled roller at the base. It is a simple matter to attach the screen to any window, and it is likewise easy to remove it and roll it up in small compass for storage through the winter.

NEW THEORY OF RADIUM.

In a contribution to Nature Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge university controverts the theory that radium has the power of absorbing the kinetic energy of air molecules and radiating the energy thus stored without change in itself. He contends that there is clear proof that the radio-activity of a given set of molecules is not permanent, as is shown by emanations which have been endowed with this power by radio-active substances. The professor has discovered the presence of a radio-active gas in the water from deep wells in Cambridge, but finds that the gas, on being liberated from the water, gradually loses this property. The view that is suggested to him is that in any specimen of radium there are among the large number of atoms some which are not stable under all conditions. When the conditions are present which destroy their stability they pass into some other configuration, giving out a large amount of energy as they do so. He puts forward the hypothesis of a gas whose atoms become unstable when they possess a kinetic energy 100 times the average kinetic energy of the atoms at a normal temperature. According to the Maxwell-Boltzmann law, there will always be a proportion of atoms possessing this energy. If these, in breaking up, give off Becquerel rays, the gas is radio-active, and will remain so until all the atoms have passed through the change, that is to say, in this case, for probably hundreds of thousands of years. If a similar law applies to the atoms of radium we should have the liberation of energy accompanied by a slow transformation of atoms. Assuming the correctness of calculations made by Prof. Thomson as to the nature of the radium atom, if it parted in the course of such transformation with only 1 per cent. of its energy this radiation, as measured by Curie, could be maintained for 30,000 years.—London Daily Telegraph.

FARMERS AND FACTORIES

Farmers in those districts that have extensive manufacturing establishments are able to pay double as much for land as those who live in the strictly agricultural districts, and then realize double the profit from the crops grown. The farmers of New England, occupying a soil originally thin, in an uncongenial climate, are able to pay higher wages than the farmers of the south, although the natural fertility of the soil and its capacity for producing a great variety of crops is not half as great as it is in the south, and the staples grown in the south are of world-wide demand and of paramount necessity.—Southern Farm Magazine.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps," "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER IX.

A RIDE FOR THE CAUSE.

When I discovered that I had stalked a dead man as the hunter stalks the living deer, I was seized with a cold chill, and an icy sweat formed upon my brow. My muscles, after so much tension, relaxed as if I had received some sudden and mortal blow, and I fell into a great tremble.

But this did not last long. I trust that I am not a coward, and I quickly regained possession of my limbs and my faculties. Then I turned to the examination of the dead man. He had been shot through the head, and I judged that he had been dead a good two hours. A stray ball must have found him as he lay there watching for the enemy and with his rifle ready. I thought I could still trace the look of the watcher, the eager attention upon his feautres.

I left him as he was, on duty in death as well as in life, and hurried through the grass, still hoping to reach the Americans in the valley beyond, in time.

A second thought caused me to stop. I knew that in the rush and hurry of the fight our horses must have broken from the men, and perchance might yet be wandering about the woods. If I could secure one, it would save much strength and time. I began to look through the woods, for I had little fear of interruptions now, as I believed that everybody except the dead and myself had left the pass. My forethought and perseverance were not without reward, for presently I found one of the horses, saddled and bridled, and grazing peacefully among the trees. He must have been lonely, for he whinnied when he saw me, and made no effort to escape.

I sprang into the saddle, and was soon riding rapidly into the farther valley. The slope was not so steep as that up which I had come with the British, and the woods and the underbrush grew more scantily. There was sufficient light for me to see that I would soon be on cleared ground, where I could make good speed and perchance find the object of my search quickly.

There was increase to my joy when my horse's foot rang loud and clear, and, looking down, I saw that I had blundered into a good road. It led straight away down the valley, and, with a quickening gait, we followed it, my good horse and I.

The night brightened somewhat, as if to keep pace with the improvement of my fortune. I could see fields around me, and sometimes caught glimpses of houses surrounded by their shade-trees. From one of these houses a dog came forth and howled at me in most melancholy tune, but I heeded him not. I rode gayly on, and was even in high enough mood to break forth into a jovial song, had I thought it wise. Such was my glee at the thought that I had left the British, had cast off my false character, and was now about to reassume my old self, the only self that was natural to me, and take my place among the men with whom I belonged.

It was shortly after this that my horse neighed and halted, and, had not my hand been firm on the reins, he would have turned and looked behind him. I urged him forward again, but in a few moments he repeated the same suspicious movement. This caused me to reflect, and I came to the conclusion that some one was behind us, or my horse would not have acted in such fashion. I pulled him to a stand-still, and, bending back, heard with much distinctness the sound of hoof-beats. Nor was it that only—the hoof-beats were rapid, and could be made only by a horse approaching with great speed. Even in the brief space that I listened, the hoof-beats of the galloping horse became much more distinct, and it was evident to me that if I did not put my horse to his own best speed, or turn aside into the fields, I would be overtaken. But I had no mind either to follow the difficult route through the fields or to flee from a single horseman. My loaded pistol and my sword were in my belt; and, while I did not wish to slay or wound any one, it did not seem becoming in me to take to flight.

I eased my grasp on the bridle-rein and took my pistol in my hand. Then, twisting myself round in my saddle, and watching for the appearance of my pursuer, if pursuer it were, I allowed my horse to fall into a walk.

I knew I would not have long to wait, for in the still night the hoof-beats were now ringing on the road. Whoever it was, he rode fast, and upon a matter of moment. Presently the figure of the flying horse and rider appeared dimly. Then they grew more distinct. The rider was leaning upon his horse's neck, and as they rushed down upon us I saw that it was a woman. Great was my surprise at the sight.

My first impulse was to rein aside, but when the woman came within twenty feet of me she raised her face a little, and then I saw that it was Mary Desmond, the Tory. Even in that faint light I could see that her face was strained and anxious, and I was struck with a great wonderment.

I turned my horse into the middle of the road, and she was compelled to rein her own back so suddenly that he nearly fell upon his haunches.

"Out of my way!" she cried. "Why do you stop me?"

"I think you will admit, Miss Desmond," I said, "that the meeting is rather unusual, and that surprise, if nothing else, might justify my stopping you."

"Why is it strange that I am here?" she demanded, in a high tone. "Why is it more strange than your presence here at this time?"

"I am riding forward to join a detachment of the American army which I believe is encamped not much farther on," I said.

In reassuming my proper American character I had forgotten that I still wore the British garb.

"Why are you doing that?" she asked, quickly and keenly.

"I wish to take them a message," I replied.

"Who are you, and what are you?" she asked, abruptly, turning upon me a look before which my eyes fell—"you whse garb is English and speech American."

"Whatever I am at other times," I replied, "tonight I am your servant only."

"Then," she replied, in a voice that thrilled me, "come with me. I ride to warn the Americans that they are threatened with destruction."

"You!" I exclaimed, my surprise growing. "You warn them! You, the most bitter of Tories, as bitter as only a woman can be!"

She laughed a laugh that was half of trumph, half of scorn.

"I have deceived you too, as I have deceived all the others," she said. "But I should not boast. The part was not difficult, and I despised it. Come! we will waste no more time. Ride with me to the American army, if you are what you have just boasted yourself to be."

Her voice was that of command, and I had no mind to disobey it.

"Come," I cried, "I will prove my words."

"I know the way," she replied. "I will be the guide."

We galloped away side by side. Many thoughts were flying through my head. I understood the whole story at once, or thought I did, which yielded not less of satisfaction to me. She was not the Tory she had seemed to be, any more than I was the Briton whose uniform I had taken. Why she had assumed such a role it was not hard to guess. Well, I was glad of it. My spirits mounted to a wonderful degree, past my ability to account for such a flight. But I bothered myself little about it. Another time would serve better for such matters.

The hoof-beats rang on the flinty road, and our horses stretched out their necks as our pace grew swifter and we fled on through the night.

"How far do we ride?" I asked.

"The American encampment is four miles beyond," she said. "The British force is coming down on the right. Pray God we may get there in time!"

"Amen!" said I. "But, if we do not, it will not be for lack of haste."

We passed a cottage close by the roadside. The clatter of our horses' hoofs aroused its owner, for in those troublous times men slept lightly. A nightcapped head was thrust out of a window, and I even noted the look of wonderment on the man's face; but we swept by, and the man and his cottage were soon lost in the darkness behind us.

"It will take something more than that to stop us tonight," I cried, in the exuberance of my spirits.

Miss Desmond's face was bent low over her horse's neck, and she answered me not; but she raised her head and gave me a look that showed the courage a true woman sometimes has.

We were upon level ground now, and I thought it wise to check our speed, for Miss Desmond had ridden far and fast, and her horse was panting.

"We will not spare the horse," she said. "The lives of the patriots are more precious."

"But by sparing the former we have more chance of saving the latter," I said; and to that argument only would she yield. The advantage of it was soon seen, for when we increased our speed again the horses lengthened their stride and their breath came easier.

"Have you heard the sound of arms?" she asked. "Surely if any attack had been made we could hear it, even as far as this, in the night."

"I have heard nothing," I replied, "save the noise made by the galloping of our own horses. We are not yet too late."

"No, and we will not be too late at any time," she said, with sudden energy. "We cannot—we must not be too late!"

"How strong is the American force?" I asked.

"Strong enough to save itself, if only warned in time," she replied.

We came to a shallow brook which trickled peacefully across the road. Our horses dashed into it, and their flying hoofs sent the water up in showers. But almost before the drops could fall back into their native element we were gone, and our horses' hoofs were again ringing over the stony road.

Before us stretched a strip of forest, through the centre of which the road ran. In a few moments we were among the trees. The boughs overhung the way and shut out half of the moon's light. Beyond, we could see the open country again, but before we reached it a horseman spurred from the wood and cried to us to halt, flourishing his naked sword before him.

We were almost upon him, but on the instant I knew Belfort, and he knew me.

"Out of the way!" I cried. "On your life, out of the way!"

"You traitor! You damned traitor!" he shouted, and rode directly at me.

He made a furious sweep at my head with his sabre, but I bent low, and the blade circled over me, whistling as it passed. The next moment, with full weight and at full speed, my horse struck his, and Belfort's went down, the shriek from the man and the terrified neigh from the horse, mingling as they fell.

With a snort of triumph, my horse leaped clear of the fallen and struggling mass, and then we were out of the forest. Mary Desmond still riding by my side, her head bent over her horse's neck as if she were straining her eyes for a sight of the patriots who were still two miles and more away.

"You do not ask me who it was," I said.

"I know," she replied; "and I heard also what he called you."

"'Tis true, he called me that." I replied. "But he is in the dust now, and I still ride!"

We heard musket-shots behind us, and a bullet whizzed uncomfortably near. So Belfort had not been alone. In the shock of our rapid collision I had not had the time to see; but these shots admitted of no doubt.

"We will be pursued," I said.

"Then the greater the need of haste," she replied. "We cannot spare our horses now. There is a straight road before us."

No more shots were fired at us just then. Our pursuers must have emptied their muskets; but the clatter of the horses' hoofs told us that they were hot on the chase. Our own horses were not fresh, but they were of high mettle, and responded nobly to our renewed calls upon them. Once I took an anxious look behind me, and that our pursuers numbered a dozen or so. They were riding hard, belaboring their mounts, with hands and feet, and I rejoiced at the sight, for I knew the great rush at the start would tell quicly upon them.

"Will they overtake us?" asked Mary Desmond.

"It is a matter of luck and speed," I replied, "and I will answer your question in a quarter of an hour. But remember that, come what may, I keep my word to you. I am your servant tonight."

"Even if your self-sought slavery takes you into the American lines?" she asked.

"Even so," I replied. "I told you my mission, though you seemed to believe it not."

With this the time for conversation passed, and I put my whole attention upon our flight. My loaded pistol was still in my belt, and if our pursuers came too near, a bullet whistling among them might retard their speed. But I held that for the last resort.

So far as I could see, the men were making no attempt to reload their muskets, evidently expecting to overtake us without the aid of bullets. I inferred from this circumstance that Belfort, whom I had disabled, had been the only officer among them. Otherwise they would have taken better measures to stop us. Nevertheless they pursued with patience and seemingly without fear. By and by they fell to shouting. They called upon us to stop and yield ourselves prisoners. Then I heard one of them say very distinctly that he did not want to shoot a woman. Mary Desmond heard it, too, for she said—

"I ask no favor because I am a woman. If they should shoot me, ride on with my message."

I did not think it wise to reply to this, but spoke encouragingly to her horse. He was panting again, and his stride was shortening, but his courage was still high. He was a good horse and true, and deserved to bear so noble a burden.

Presently the girl's head fell lower upon the horse's neck, and I called hastily to her, for I feared that she was fainting.

"'Twas only a passing weakness," she said, raising her head again. "I have ridden far tonight; but I can ride farther."

The road again led through woods, and for a moment I thought of turning aside into the forest; but reflection showed me that in all likelihood we would become entangled among the trees, and then our capture would be easy. So we galloped straight ahead, and soon passed the strip of wood, which was but narrow. Then I looked back again, and saw that our pursuers had gained. They were within easy musket range now, and one of the men, who had shown more forethought than the others and reloaded his piece, fired at us. But the bullet touched neither horse nor rider, and I laughed at the wildness of his aim. A little farther on a second shot was fired at us, but, like the other, it failed of its mission.

Now I noted that the road was beginning to ascend slightly and that farther on rose greater heights. This was matter of discouragement; but Miss Desmond said briefly that beyond the hill-top the American encampment lay. If we could keep our distance but a little while now, her message would be delivered. Even in the hurry of our flight I rejoiced that the sound of no fire-arms save those our our pursuers had yet been heard, which was proof that the attack upon the Americans had not yet been made.

The road curved a little now and became much steeper. Our pursuers set up a cry of triumph. They were near enough now for us to hear them encouraging each other. I could measure the distance very well, and I saw that they were gaining faster than before. The crest of the hill was still far ahead. These men must be reminded not to come too near, and I drew my pistol from my belt.

As the men came into better view around the curve, I fired at the leader. It chanced that my bullet missed him, but, what was a better thing for us, struck his horse full in the head and killed him. The stricken animal plunged forward, throwing his rider over his head. Two or three other horsemen stumbled against him, and the entire troop was thrown into confusion. I struck Miss Desmond's horse across the flank with my empty pistol, and then treated my own in like fashion. If we were wise, we would profit by the momentary check of our enemies, and I wished to neglect no opportunity. Our good steeds answered to the call as well as their failing strength would permit. The crest of the hill lay not far before us now, and I felt sure that if we could but reach it, the British would pursue us no farther.

But when I thought that triumph was almost achieved, Miss Desmond's horse began to reel from side to side. He seemed about to fall from weakness, for, of a truth, he had galloped far that night, and had done his duty as well as the best horse that ever lived, be it Alexander's Bucephalus or any other. Even now he strove painfully, and looked up the hill with distended eyes, as if he knew where the goal lay. His rider seemed smitten with an equal weakness, but she summoned up a little remaining strength against it, and raised herself up for the final struggle.

"Remember," she said again to me, "if I fail, as most like I will, you are to ride on with my message."

"I have been called a traitor tonight," I said, "but I will not be called the name I would deserve if I were to do that."

"It is for the cause," she said. "Ride and leave me."

"I will not leave you," I cried, thrilling with enthusiasm. "We will yet deliver the message together."

She said no more, but sought to encourage her horse. The troopers had recovered from their confusion, and, with their fresher mounts, were gaining upon us in the most alarming manner. I turned and threatened them with my empty pistol, and they drew back a little; but second thought must have assured them that the weapon was not loaded, for they laughed derisively and again pressed their horses to the utmost.

'Do as I say," cries Miss Desmond, her eyes flashing upon me. "Leave me and ride on. There is naught else to do."

But my thought was to turn my horse in the path and lay about me with the sword. I could hold the troopers while she made her escape with the message that she had borne so far already. I drew the blade from the scabbard and put a restraining hand upon my horse's rein.

"What would you do?" cried Miss Desmond.

"The only thing that is left for me to do," I replied.

"Not that!" she cried; "not that!" and made as if she would stop me. But even while her voice was yet ringing in my ears, a dozen rifles flashed from the hill-top, a loud voice was heard encouraging men to speedy action, and a troop came galloping forward to meet us. In an instant the Englishmen who were not down had turned and were fleeing in a panic of terror down the hill and over the plain.

"You are just in time, captain," cried Miss Desmond, as the leader of the rescuing band, a large, dark man, came up. Then she reeled, and would have fallen from her horse to the ground had not I sprung down and caught her.

CHAPTER XX.

THE NIGHT COMBAT.

But Miss Desmond was the victim only of a passing weakness, and I was permitted to hold her in my arms but for a moment. Then she demanded to be placed upon the ground, saying that her strength had returned. I complied of necessity; and turning to the American captain, who was looking curiously at us, she inquired—

"Captain, the American force, is it safe?"

"Yes, Miss Desmond," he replied; and I wondered how he knew her. "It is just over the hill there. The night had been quiet until you came galloping up the hill with the Englishmen after you."

"Then we are in time!" she cried, in a voice of exultation. "Lose not a moment, captain. A British force much exceeding our own in strength, is even now stealing upon you."

The message caused much perturbation, as well it might, and a half dozen messengers were sent galloping over the hill. Then the captain said—

"Miss Desmond, you have done much for the cause, but more tonight than ever before."

But she did not hear him, for she fell over in a faint.

"Water!" I cried. "Some water! She may be dying!"

"Never mind about water," said the captain, dryly. "Here is something that is much better for women, as well as for men, in such cases."

He produced a flask, and, raising Miss Desmond's head, poured some fiery liquid in her mouth. It made her cough, and presently she revived and sat up. She was very pale, but there was much animation in her eye.

"You have sent the warning, captain, have you not?" she asked, her mind still dwelling upon the object for which she har come.

"Do not fear, Miss Desmond," said the leader, gravely. "Our people know now, and they will be ready for the enemy when they come, thanks to your courage and endurance."

Then he beckoned to me, and we walked a bit up the hillside, leaving Miss Desmond sitting on the turf and leaning against a tree.

"A noble woman," said the captain, looking back at her.

"Yes," said I, fervently.

"It was a lucky fortune that gave you such companionship tonight," he continued.

"Yes," replied I, still with fervor.

"Lieutenant Chester," he said, "that is not the only particular in which fortune has been kind to you tonight."

"No," I replied with much astonishment at the patness with which he spoke my true name.

"I have said," he continued, with the utmost gravity, "that fortune has been very kind tonight to Lieutenant Robert Chester, of the American army. I may add that it has been of equal kindness to Lieutenant Melville, of the British army."

"Who are you, and what are you?" I cried, facing about, "and why do you speak in such strange fashion?"

"I do not think it is strange at all," he said, a light smile breaking over his face. "So far as I am concerned, it is a matter of indifference. Lieutenant Chester or Lieutenant Melville; which shall it be?"

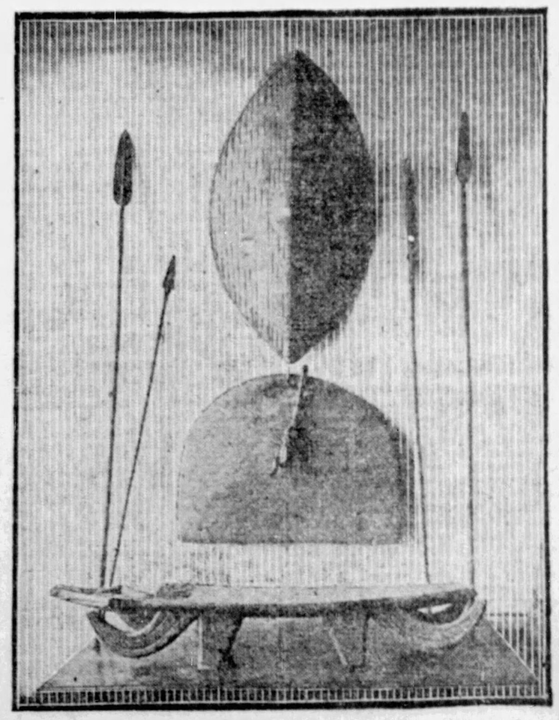
I saw that it was useless for me to pretend more. He knew me, and was not to be persuaded that he did not. So I said—

"Let it be Lieutenant Robert Chester, of the merican army. The name and the title belong to me, and I feel easier with them than with the others. I have not denied myself. Now, who are you, and why do you know so much about me?"

"Nor will I deny myself, either," he said, a quiet smile dwelling upon his face. "I am William Wildfoot, captain of rangers in the American army."

"What! are you the man who has been

AFRICAN WAR GIFTS OF "CHINESE" GORDON



This shield was presented to General Chas. Stone, U. S. A., by General Gordon, in Egypt, when General Stone was second in command to General Gordon in the Egyptian campaign. Underneath the shield is an African drum and below it is a sacred dish, upon which is placed food for the gods used in their religious worship. This dish is held so sacred by the negroes that they will not part with it unless forced to give it up. The spears and bows are also used by them. The tribe is the Miam-Miamo and its members are cannibals.

General Stone spent the last days of his life in Flushing, L. I., and when he died this valuable collection was bought by J. S. Boardman, of that place.

LIFE SAVED BY SWAMP-ROOT

The Wonderful Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy.

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Swamp-Root, discovered by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, promptly cures kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel or calculi, bloating, sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, suppression of urine, or compelled to pass water often day and night.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famus kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver, bladder or uric acid trouble you will find it just the remedy you need.

Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and a pamphlet that tells all about it, including many of the thousands of letters received from sufferers cured, both sent free by mail. Write Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and please be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

incessantly buzzing like a wasp around the British?" I cried.

"I have done my humble best," he said, modestly. "I even chased you and your friend, Lieutenant Marcel into Philadelphia. For which I must crave your forgiveness. Your uniform deceived me; since then we have become better acquainted with each other."

"How? I do not understand," I said, still in a maze.

"Perhaps you would know me better if I were to put on a red wig," he said. "Do not think, Lieutenant Chester, that you and Lieutenant Marcel are the only personages endowed with a double identity."

I looked at him closely, and I began to have some glimmering of the truth.

"Yes," he said, when he saw the light of recognition beginning to appear upon my face, "I am Waters. Strange what a difference a red wig makes in one's appearance. But I have tried to serve you and your friend well, and I hope I have atoned for my rudeness in putting you and Lieutenant Marcel to such hurry when I first saw you. It is true that I have had a little sport with you. I thought that you deserved it for your rashness, but I have not neglected your interests. I warned Alloway in the jail not to know you, and I helped him to escape. I learned about you from Pritchard, but no one else knows. I bound you, too, in Sir William Howe's room, but I leave it to you yourself that it was necessary."

His quiet laugh was full of good nature, although there was in it a slight tinge of pardonable vanity. Evidently this was a man much superior to the ordinary partisan chieftain.

"Then you, too, have placed your neck in the noose?" I said.

"Often," he replied. "And I have never yet failed to withdraw it with ease."

"I have withdrawn mine," I said, "and it shall remain withdrawn."

"Not so," he replied. "Miss Desmond must return to her father and Philadelphia. It is not fit that she should go alone, and no one but you can accompany her."

I had believed that nothing could induce me to take up the character of Lieutenant Melville of the British army again, but I had not thought of this. I could not leave Miss Desmond to return alone through such dangers of the city.

"Very well," I said, "I will go back."

"I thought so," returned Wildfoot, with a quick glance at me that brought the red blood to my face. "But I would advise you to bring Miss Desmond to the crest of the hill and wait for a while. I must hurry away, for my presence is needed elsewhere."

The partisan was like a war-horse sniffing the battle; and, leaving Miss Desmond, myself, and two good, fresh horses on the hill-top, he hastened away. I was not averse to waiting, for I expected that a sharp skirmish would occur. I had little fear for the Americans now, for in a night battle, where the assaulted are on their guard, an assailing force is seldom successful, even though its superiority in arms and numbers be great.

From the hill-top we saw a landscape of alternate wood and field, amid which many lights twinkled. A hum and murmur came up to us and told me that the Americans were profiting by their warning and would be ready for the enemy.

"You can now behold the result of your ride," I said to Miss Desmond, who stood by my side, gazing with intent eyes upon the scene below, which was but half hidden by the night. She was completely recovered, or at least seemed to be so, for she stood up, straight, tall, and self-reliant.

"We were just in time," she said.

"But in good time," I added.

"I suppose we shall see a battle," she said. "I confess it has a strange attraction for me. Perhaps it is because I am not near enough to mark its repellent phases."

She made no comment upon my British uniform and my apparent British character. She did not appear to remark anything incongruous in my appearance there, and it was not a subject that I cared to raise.

"See, the fighting must have begun," she said, pointing to a strip of wood barely visible in the night.

Some streaks of flame had leaped up, and we heard a distant rattle which I knew must be the small arms at work. Then there was a lull for a moment, followed by a louder and a longer crackle, and a line of fire, flaming up and then sinking in part, ran along the edge of the woods and across the fields. Through this crackle came a steady rub-a-dub, rub-a-dub.

"That is the beat of the drums," I said to Miss Desmond, who turned an inquiring face to me. "The drum is the soldier's conscience, I suppose, for it is always calling upon him to go forward and fight."

I spoke my thoughts truly, for the drum has always seemed to me to be a more remorseless and good than the cannon. With its steady and tireless thump, thump, it calls upon you, with a voice that will not be hushed, to devote yourself to death. "Come on! Come on! Up to the cannon! Up to the cannon!" it says. It taunts you and reviles you. Give this drum to a ragamuffin of a little boy, and he catches its spirit, and he goes straight forward with it and commands you to follow him. It was so at Long Island when the Maryland brigade sacrificed itself and held back the immense numbers of the enemy until our own army could escape. A scrap of a boy stood on a hillock and beat a drum as tall as himself, calling upon the Maryland men to stand firm and die, until a British cannon-ball smashed his drum, and a British grenadier hoisted him over his shoulder with one hand and carried him away. There is a league between the drum and the cannon. The drum lures the men up to the cannon, and then the monster devours them.

Above the crackle rose the louder notes of the field-pieces, and then I thought I heard the sound of cheering, but I was not sure. We could see nnught of this dim and distant battle but the flame if its gunpowder. The night was too heavy for any human figure to appear in its just outline; and I saw that I would have to judge of its progress by the shifting of the line of fire. The British attack was delivered from the left, and the blaze of the musketry extended along a line about a half-mile in length.

(To be Continued.)

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us.

From Charles Scribners Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York.

Seven of a Kind is a volume of seven excellent tales by Josephine Dodge Daskam, all being love romances of middle-aged people.

The Modern Obstacle is a novel on the lack of money, by Alice Duer Miller. The plot is new and original.

The Roman Road is a book of three stories, by Zack, of which the first and longest gives title to the volume. It is a piece of fine literary work.

From the Baker & Taylor Co., 5 East Sixteenth street, New York:

My Woodland Intimates, by Effie Bignall, is a pleasant volume of sketches, delightful to all who love nature and the "fur and feather" population of wood and filed.

If Not the Saloon, What? is the title of a little book by James E. Freeman, which tells some pertinnent truths in a way to command attention. He believes in the necessity of furnishing some kind of substitute.

With the Trees, by Maud Going, is another of her remarkable nature books, treating of trees in a most pleasant manner.

From the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth a venue, New York:

Roderick Tallaferro, by George Cram Cook, is a romantic story of Mexico in the time of Maximilian. The love story is interesting, as are the pictures of Mexican life.

Athletic and Outdoor Sports for Woman is a pnysical culture text-book, in which each subject is separately treated by a special writer.

A new volume in the American Sportsman's Library is a fish book by James A. Henshall. Under the title, Bass, Pike, Perch and Others, all of the game fishes of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains are treated of.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

The Ward of King Canute, by Miss Ottilie Liljencrantz, is a fine novel of early English life, with strong and thrilling qualities.

The Reflections of a Lonely Man, by A. C. M., is a little volume of essays which makes very pleasant reading.

The Mystery of Murray Davenport is a novel in which a man who was reputed a Jonah is turned into a happy, successful one. L. C. Page & Co.

Trent's Trust and Other Stories form the final volume of Bret Harte's work. The stories all deal with the old pioneer life in California. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Mrs. F. R. Crockett's latest novel is Flower o' the Corn, a story of romance and intrigue placed in a little town in the south of France. McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East Twenty-fifth street, New York.

The True Abraham Lincoln is a new "life" recently from the press of the Lippincott's, Philadelphia. It is written by William Eleroy Curtis, and is the newest volume in the series of True Biographies.

Barbara, a Woman of the West, is a novel of life and travel in the Far West, starting from Kansas. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

A new and improved version of Louis Cornaro's The Temperate Life, has been published by William P. Butler, of Milwaukee. The work includes much historical matter which has never appeared in any previous edition.

A translation from the French of Erckmann-Chatrain is The Conscript, just published by A. L. Burt Company, New York. It is a romance of Napoleon's war with Russia.

The Real Psychological Crime is a book which professes to give a new explanation of hypnotism and spiritualism. The Indo-American Book Company, Chicago.

The ideas of a young radical of the Ghetto are found in The iDscourses of Keldonsky, by Bernard G. Richards. The Scott-Thaw Co., New York.

A new novel in the Appleton's Novelette de Luxe Series is The Stirrup Cup, by J. Aubrey Tyson. It is a story of the revolution, with Aaron Burr for its gallant lover. D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York.

Washington, Its Sights and Insights, is a small volume by Mrs. Harriet Earhart Monroe, descriptive of the wonders and points of interest of the national capital. The Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette place, New oYrk.

The Main Chance, by Meredith Nicholson, is an excellent novel of the middle West. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

THE VEGETARIAN SEASON

Eat Less Meat and You Will Feel Better.

During the spring days when the warm sunshine, gentle rains and soft breezes have kissed, moistened and fanned into new life all nature, how often we suffer from a lack of vitality and a feeling of lassitude which a flagging appetite always superinduces. We do not care to eat and cannot tell when we actually feel the need of food. It is at this season of the year that we should supply our tables with such daintily prepared food as will not only tempt the eye, but whet the appetite.

The lack of any particular ingredient in our food is often indicated to us by a longing for it. We feel a strong desire to eat particular things and no others, and such a desire may generally be taken as a safe indicator that the body needs them.

In the warm weather we need more liquid food. Less meat is needed, and the nitrogenous substances required in the body may be taken in the form of milk, eggs, cheese, beans, peas, etc., and with good, wholesome bread and fresh butter, plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit, there need be very little money expended for meats except where meals are prepared for men who are employed at manual labor, and even then a special diet properly arranged would save considerable on the marketing bill, writes Elizabeth O. Hiller in the May Housekeeper.

Lettuce may be used in combination with very many of the other fresh vegetables, but has no special food value. It is chiefly used as a garnish. Cress and sorrel are also used as garnishings for salads and many of the fish and meat dishes. Sorrel contains oxalates and should therefore be forbidden those who suffer from an excess of acid in the system. In other words, gouty and rheumatic patients should avoid it. Many other substances are mentioned in works on dietetics which are used in the making of salads and pickles, and as relishes they are a safeguard against anything of the nature of scurvy. They stimulate the digestive secretions and give zest to the appetite. We may include in this list green peppers, capers, mint, tarragon (an aromatic Siberian plan), parsley, endive, chicory, romaine, okra, and many more. In fresh vegetables we find the necessary salt and certain acids in proper proportions which are believed to be serviceable in purifying the blood; and, too, fresh vegetables contain a large per cent. of water (90 per cent.) which is in itself of great use in the system in many ways. They should, however, be eaten when fresh, young and tender.

THE STORK AS A TRAVELER

To ascertain the migratory habits of the stork a Polish nobleman caught one of the birds last winter, and, putting on its neck a plate with the inscription, "This stork comes from Poland," released it. Not long since the same stork was found in the nobleman's park in Poland from which it had been released, with a bag around its neck in which were some jewels of value, while on the reverse side of the plate was the inscription, "India sends him back with presents to the Poles."

French Duel Nowhere.

The French automobile race killed more people in a day than the French duel has killed in years.

TIRED OUT.

There's many a farmer's wife sits on the porch in the growing shadows of a summer evening, knowing to the full what it is to feel tired out; as if there was not another ounce of effort left in her. But she knows how sound her slumber will be and how refreshed the morning will find her. That's the tiredness of a healthy woman. But it's another thing for the sick woman to feel tired out. Rest only seems to increase her suffering. Just as in profound silence a discord jars the ear more forcibly, so now that she has stopped moving about, this tired woman feels more acutely the aching back and throbbing nerves.

Sick women, hundreds of thousands of them, have been made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"Words cannot tell what I suffered for thirteen years with uterine trouble and dragging-down pains through my hips and back," writes Mrs. John Dickson, of Grenfell, Assiniboia Dist., N. W. Ter. "I can't describe the misery it was to be on my feet long at a time. I could not eat nor sleep. Often I wished to die. Then I saw Dr. Pierce's medicines advertised and thought I would try them. Had not taken one bottle till I was feeling well. After I had taken five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I was like a new woman. Could eat and sleep and do all my own work."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

CURIOUS PLAGUE DRESS.

Apropos of the rumors of plague extant in South America, here is a curious "plague costume" worn by the medical men of Venice, during the frequent visitations of plague to that city in the old-

en times. The hat, mantle, breeches, gauntlets and boots were made from morocco leather. The most extraordinary part of the costume, however, is the beak built into the mantle, which closely resembles that of a bird. This was filled with aromatic drugs, over which air passed during respiration and this was supposed to protect the wearer from infection when visiting his patients.

COLORADO'S PRIZE POTATO

The most important question settled by Lieut.-Gov. Haggott since he assumed the gubernatorial chair is the one involving the weight of the largest potato ever grown in Colorado.

The acting governor devoted three whole days to the subject of spuds, and sent out 163 letters to the four quarters of the state in an effort to make a thorough investigation of the matter.

W. O. Young, of Wagstaff, Kan., is the man who stirred up the controversy. Mr. Young wrote the acting governor more than a week ago for information as to the record-breaking spud, and was foolish enough to ask: "Is it really true that you grow potatoes in your state of prodigious size?"

Mr. Haggott, in his official capacity, at once set to work to convince the Kansas man that Colorado actually produced the sized potatoes he had heard about, at the same time trying to ascertain the heaviest potato grown here. The palm was awarded at noon yesterday to the famous "Maggie Murphy" potato, which is from the farm of J. B. Swan, near Loveland. It was grown in 1899, and its weight was 86 pounds and 10 ounces.

A photograph of the monstrous tuber was forwarded to the Kansas man by Gove. Haggott, together with other interesting statistics about potato crops of the state.—Denver Post.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

"ANGELS."

Here are some "winged angels" from the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. They are carved from wood, are from three to six feet in height and are certainly unique. These examples are elaborately painted and are not, as they might seem at a casual glance, mere dolls. They are votive offerings made by the Nicobar savages to ward off disease and ill luck. For this purpose they are kept in the houses of the natives, and it is not uncommon to see three or four such images suspended, from the ceiling of a hut.

If a gentleman of Nicobar is seriously

ill, the most important measure he adopts, with a view to speedy recovery, is to make an effigy of some sort.

He Can't Help It.

That the motorist cannot help reckless driving was maintained by a French savant in a recent meeting of scientists in Paris. The furore steals on them. In setting out they intend to go at a moderate pace, but as they warm to the work they must rush on faster and faster. The flying landscape through which they tear forward produces the kind of giddiness which Arabs say takes hold of them in the fantasia. In this state motorists would run down those nearest and dearest to them as unhesitatingly as though they were so many animals.

LEFT TO THE DARK.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

Gilbert Harvey's good luck was proverbial. It was so marked and unvarying that he called himself a Mascot and described himself as one, who, if he fell in the ocean, would come up perfectly dry with a string of diamonds around his neck and a gold watch in his mouth. His grandfather had left him an ample fortune, to which was added another rich inheritance from a distant relative. Without knowledge of speculation, he went into a "deal" that eventually doubled his wealth and made him a man of almost fabulous millions.

He won and married the girl he wanted, and she was an heiress as well as a beauty. He had the best of health, the happiest of dispositions, and the physical perfection of a Greek god. To cap all, he had youth, and sufficient common sense to hold his head level under his accumulation of favors.

However, this story does not concern Gilbert Harvey to any great extent. He is introduced and described solely as an illustration of good luck and to show why his unlucky friend, Julian Drexel, in an hour of despair, fell a victim to superstition and used Gilbert's name as a charm to exorcise his own evil destiny.

Julian Drexel was one who should have been spared the need of considering the problem of existence. He had the fine, spiritual face of a poet and the soul of a dreamer. Forced by circumstances he had struggled to make his way in the world of commercial enterprises. He had failed completely. He saw romance instead of reality in the bare, uncompromising facts of commerce. Every man was to him a story, and every incident a plot.

He was one of those people to whom the possession of enough money for the moment's exigence dispelled care for the future, and so, when he failed in business, he took contentedly what was left after the lawyers had settled his affairs, and shut himself in his boarding house room, there to live his ideal existence, that of a writer. The dreams he dreamed and the visions he saw he put down on paper with the exaltation of one who loves his work and has yet to encounter impartial opinion. So long as his money seemed inexhaustible, he would not part with his brain children. He kept them by him for his pleasure and their improvement, spending hours in polishing them to what appeared to be perfection.

"All who dream must sometime wake, and all who drift must sometime go ashore." Julian went ashore on the rock of depleted finances. Even a dreamer and an artist must have food and shelter, and Julian, confronted by these sordid necessities, endeavored to develop the practical side of his profession. He began sending out his manuscripts, tenderly bidding them farewell without a thought of their return, and feeling in advance the satisfaction of acknowledged authorship.

One by one, like homing pigeons, they returned to his keeping. He received them with a sensation of stunned surprise and sent them out again. After a time, occasionally one of his stories or sketches would be accepted and paid for with a subscription to the accepting publication, or with a check for some trifling amount. It was sufficient to stimulate his hope and courage. The pleasure of seeing his thoughts in print counted for something, and in the world wherein he dwelt money was a small factor.

After awhile the fates ceased to smile even faintly, and nothing he wrote could find a publisher. He tried to write "potboilers," which he called "debasing his art." These, too, failed of their mark and he once more saw himself stamped with the name "failure."

This time it hurt. He had put his heart and soul and strength into the task for which he considered himself best fitted, and he had not won success. If he had had money sufficient for support, after each blow he would have arisen to fight again, but poverty began to sap his health and hope and he was fast becoming one of the saddest things on earth—a man of broken courage.

Gilbert Harvey, knowing something of his friend's circumstances, chafed against his lack of power to help. He would have given Julian money, or, through his influence would have found him employment, but Julian would accept neither. He was too proud to borrow what he saw no prospect of returning, and too set in his purpose to relinquish what he had undertaken as his profession.

So matters drifted until the eve of Gilbert's departure on a tour of the world for his wedding journey. Gilbert always did things magnificently, and to belt the earth was the only travel plan that met his idea of a suitable wedding journey. When he worked out his itinerary, he regretted that the world was not farther around. He had penetrated to the fastnesses of Julian's attic room to bid him bood-bye, and had been made uncomfortable by his friend's mean surroundings and the look of despair in his sombre eyes.

"Sure there is nothing I can do for you?" he asked, heartily. "Come, let me make you out a check for a thousand or two, just to tide you over until you get on your feet. It's bound to come. I'm not a judge of literature, but you suit me all right, and I represent the public. What suits the public, goes. Let me help you out, old man. You know how easy it is for me." All I have to do is to write my name and it is accepted." He laughed boyishly to conceal his real anxiety.

His offer was refused in a manner that forbade its repeating.

"I am not in need," Julian said curtly, and then held out his hand to soften his blunt refusal.

"Goodbye, Gilbert boy, God bless you."

Gilbert went away. Julian was left in the midst of his paper hopes and his paper disappointments. He opened and glanced over a manuscript which had been repeatedly returned. To him it represented his best work. He felt it was good. He knew it was good. Gilbert's careless words, spoken in parting, flashed through his brain. "All I have to do is to write my name and it is accepted."

Would the spell work for Julian Drexel?

"All I have to do is to write Gilbert Harvey's name, and it will be accepted." The thought haunted him. It finally possessed him and he surrendered.

He made a fresh, type-written copy of the last page of his story, and following the dictates of his superstition, took a new pen to write Gilbert Harvey's signature. He carried the manuscript at once to post, and then came back to wait. He made no further effort in the lapsing time, he simply sat him down to wait.

What happened was this: At the end of two weeks, Julian received a letter addressed to Gilbert Harvey in care of Julian Drexel. It was a letter from the editor of the magazine to which the manuscript had been sent. Gilbert Harvey's story was accepted. The editor stated that he would be pleased in the future to give Mr. Harvey's work his favorable consideration. The story was in the hands of an illustrator, and would appear in an early issue of the magazine. Meantime instructions for making out the check in payment were awaited, as Mr. Harvey had not been explicit in this matter. A check would be forwarded immediately upon receiving advices regarding same.

Julian read the letter through slowly. He laid it down with a jangling laugh. "Gilbert Harvey's luck," he muttered.

The way was open. Could he take it? Gilbert's name was widely known, but he had gone to the ends of the earth. He might not return for years. He might be back in a month. He might laugh at the use of his signature, but, though he laughed, open confession would be inevitable. Should Julian take this chance so curiously presented, and let exposure come when it would, perhaps not until his success was assured, or should he declare the fraud and take the risk of letting his story win by its own merits. His will was weakened by privation and disappointment, he could not decide.

His reckless mood gained the ascendant. He wrote a letter accepting the author's terms, directed that Gilbert Harvey's check should be made payable to Julian Drexel, signed Gilbert's name, and sealed and addressed his envelope. Still undecided, he stared at the letter lying before him on the table. He stared until the afternoon sun was low and the dusk of evening shadowed his room. When it was quite dark he lighted the gas and wrote another letter. It was one revealing the facts of the case, and signed with his own name. He made this ready for posting and laid it beside the other. Which should be send? Again indecision held him in its grasp. His courage was broken. He was afraid and doubtful of his own powers. "What's in a name?" he said in dreary jest.

Sometimes two straws stand for life or death. To Julian Drexel's distorted imagination, the two letters were equally fateful omens.

"I can't decide," he groaned. "It means so much to me."

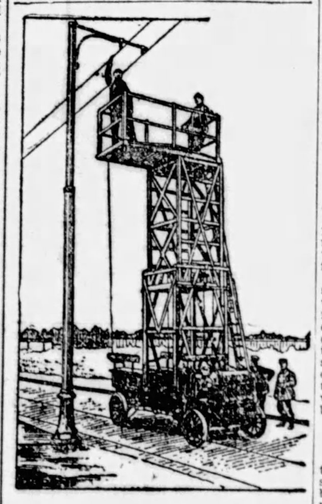
He took the letters in his hands, and with closed eyes, shuffled them as though they were cards. He threw them on the table, and, with his eyes still closed, groped his way to the gas jet and turned on the light. He stood quiet in the gloom for a moment, and then, with a sudden movement of resolution, walked steadily to the table. Leaving the decision to chance, he reached his hand out through the dark and picked up one of the letters. Which one was it?

A PRINCE'S SELF-EFFACEMENT

The world is beginning to realize the king. It took some time to do so. There were plenty of people who had grown so accustomed to the self-effacement which the king had practiced so long as Prince of Wales during the lifetime of his mother as to have come to the conclusion that in all the serious affairs of his kingdom the king would count for little. Mind you, there were some grounds for this assumption. It is not generally known that this self-effacement was the result not merely of the prince's own act and respect for his mother, but also of deliberate ministerial act. Some time in the seventies the question was raised whether, as the prince was practically performing all the ceremonial duties of royalty, he should not also share in some of its political responsibilities. One of the first things to be done if this question were decided in the affirmative was to intrust to the prince a large amount of secret official knowledge—important foreign office dispatches, for example—which up to that time were submitted to the eyes of the queen alone. It is scarcely credible, but I have every reason to believe it is true, that the cabinet, after they had debated the question very seriously and very thoroughly, came to the conclusion that it would be a violation of constitutional usage to give the Prince of Wales this informatio- The king accepted the decision with the good sense which he always displays—a good sense typical of the nation to which he so thoroughly belongs; and went on his way, content to be a spectator of the great drama going on immediately around him, and to be left to his own resources for the gaining of knowledge of the secret springs and unavowed motives of great political events.—M. A. P.

A REPAIR AUTOMOBILE.

A "repair automobile" is one of the latest additions to the Compagnie de l'Est Parisien. The automobile is capable of carrying six workmen and about eleven hundred pounds of repair metal. The platform when raised can support two workmen at a height of about twenty feet, and they can work without interfering with the passage of cars, the plat-



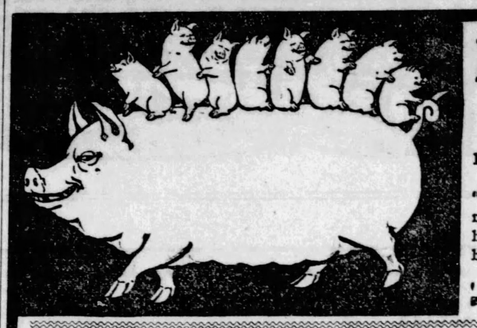
form being so constructed that it may be changed from side to side. The apparatus is so constructed that it can be folded up, and its operation, according to the Automobile Review, of Paris, saves the company 50 per cent.

QUEER INVENTIONS.

"A new invention for doing away with moths and insects attracted at night by lights has been patented by a Virginian," said an official of the patent office. "His invention embodies a suitable source of illumination for attracting the insects at night, and a pan or receptacle containing a fluid in which the insects are entrapped. It is customary to erect insect destroyers of this type in an orchard or other location where the moth flies and deposits its eggs during the night time, and to burn the illuminant during a portion of the night and then to extinguish it, but so long as the illuminant is burning brightly it attracts the insects from distant points, which would not otherwise be present in the place which it is desired to protect. Then, when the light is suddenly extinguished, the effect is worse than if the exterminator had not been in operation, owing to the large number of insects that have been attracted to the locality without being caught. It is also destrable to avoid requiring the experimenter to extinguish it at certain hours of the night, as, for instance, at moonrise, after which the device is useless. The object of this invention is to provide means whereby the area of the attractive influence of the insect destroyer may be gradually diminished so that the device will discontinue to draw from distant points, but will continue its attractive influence in its immediate vicinity a sufficient time to gather in and destroy all of the insects that have been attracted to it. A further object is to accomplish final extinguishment of the illuminant at a predetermined time, and thus save the waste without the necessity of attending the device after it is once set.

Another unique invention is that to control scratching chickens. It consists of a small band or collar to go around his roostership's leg. From this a small stick is run back in such a way as to rest on the ground at the opposite end from the chicken's leg. One of these go on each leg. When Sir Rooster goes to scratch in any lady's garden he raises his foot, but cannot put it down without taking a step forward. If he persists in his effort to scratch, he will soon discover that the anti-scratcher has walked him step by step out of the garden.—Washington Star.

Ten-elevenths of the world's people are north of the equator.



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MAKES PIGS GAIN 3 LBS. PER DAY

BLANCHARD, IOWA.

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The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

When I bought my farm there were two or three plum trees of the large variety, which bore nothing, and were good for nothing except to sprout from the roots. I have done everything I know of to kill them, but fail in every attempt. Have grubbed them, have even put trash on them and burned them and it only seemed to nurse them. Now if some reader can give me some insight on how to get rid of the curse it will be highly appreciated.—M., Fairmount, Neb.

I have a horse with a bunch on his shoulder bone, when the collar works. What will take it away?—B., Gothenburg, Neb.

Will some reader who has had experience in raising buckwheat, please state when is the right time to sow it, how much seed is used to the acre, and when is the best time to sow blue grass, and how much seed to the acre?—H., St. Marys, W. Va.

If anyone has had experience with a cow holding her milk, will he please give a remedy?—H., Oberlin, O.

I have a cow with a growth in her eye. I am using blue vitriol, but it does not do much good. Can any one tell me of anything better?—B., Gothenburg, Neb.

I had a yearling mule which died after four days' illness. I opened it, and found in its loins worms about two inches long, with white heads ¼-inch long. Will some one tell what they were, and how did they get there?—S., Otto, N. C.

I am losing my cattle. They are bloating on white clover and blue grass pasture. There is running water on the pasture. They do not act like the regular clover bloat, as the last one I lost had been bloated five or six times and got her all right. My neighbors have the same kind of pasture, and the same stream runs through their pastures, but they are not losing any of theirs. I would like to know if it is any disease other than just bloating, and a cure for it, if any. I have lost three and they do not live a half hour after they begin to bloat.—F., Winthrop, Ind.

Birds in Cherry Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you tell me an effective way of keeping the birds from cherry trees? A prompt reply through your paper would confer a favor on a number of subscribers here, as the birds will begin in a week or two.—P., Warren, Pa.

Some people put up scarecrows, and some shoot the birds; but the latter is wilful slaughter of your best friends—for, in the course of a season the birds destroy more harmful insects than the cherries are worth. Besides, shooting these birds is a violation of law in most states. The writer has half a dozen cherry trees of fine varieties, and lets the birds have their way. There is always enough for the family and the birds also.—Ed. Farmstead.

Concerning Parsnips.

Editor Farmstead:—I have read the articles in regard to the parsnips, and desire to say that the garden parsnip never becomes poisonous, no more than an apple would be poisonous if found growing in the forest. Set out the best specimens in the spring and save seed from the middle or strongest branches, burning all the others, and you will have none scattered over the farm to produce troublesome weeds.

The wild parsnip is quite different from the garden variety, and is poisonous to man and beast. The root grows more like ginseng. The top grows from one to three feet high, branches out like the garden parsnip, but has a white blossom. It grows on marshy lands. I will send specimen of root and leaf.

I have lived more than three score years, and have been a reader of The Blade ever since the days of Mr. Nasby. I like it very much.—Subscriber, Vermillion.

Accompanying the above was a specimen of the root of wild parsnip, and of the leaves. They are described above. The root is divided into several parts—or has the latter above ways, looks like ginseng root. It would seem that, as the garden parsnip always has a single conical root, there can be no mistake if one never eats a branched root.—Editor Farmstead.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell our Iowa friend that tame parsnip tops are poisonous to some people at all stages of growth, the same as poison ivy, called by some poison oak, more particularly when the tops are wet, or when one is warm and sweaty. I have raised parsnips for home use and for market a number of times, and never heard that the root is poisonous to eat at any time; but they are tough and woody after they grow much in the spring. The parsnip is a late winter and early spring vegetable, not really good until they freeze in the ground. It spoils them to freeze after they are dug, unless they are buried in the ground.

There are only three varieties of parsnips that I know of. First, the short-rooted kind, used for forcing under glass, and not so good for open ground. Second, the hollow crown, generally thought to be the best for open ground culture. Third, the long Dutch sugar parsnip, a very good kind for some soils. Parsnip seed endures the winter and, being rather light, gets scattered by the wind and grows in many waste places, and a great many people think they are wild parsnips. The really wild parsnip grows on wild, wet land. But if you have what you think are wild parsnips, I would advise you not to eat them until you investigate, for I have heard of people getting poisoned by eating wild parsnips.

The botanical department of agriculture can advise you, if you send them some of the leave, seed and root. Perhaps the editor knows the proper place to send them.—S., Kelferville, O.

The proper address is: "Division of Botany, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."—Editor Farmstead.

Editor Farmstead:—A few years ago I sowed parsnip seed in my garden, which I gathered from plants self-sown along the roadside for 50 or more years. The parsnips grown from this "wild" seed were as large and smooth as those grown from the seedman's seed beside them, and we who ate them are still alive. The notion that self-sown parsnips are poisonous is pure fudge. Even the real wild parsnip of England is harmless. By the way, how many of you know that caraway roots are edible?—Subscriber, N. Y.

Devil's Paint Brush.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a method of killing devil's paint brush: Take barrel salt and put on just after a rain, or when there is a heavy dew. I have used this, and know it to be good. I have never found anything else that would kill it. It is the worst weed that I have ever known: It is a thousand times worse than the white daisy. Don't be afraid of the salt. Put it on until the plant is white. I tried keeping it under by thorough cultivation, and did not have good success, but I find salt a good thing. I hope those who have this weed will try salt and get rid of it, for it is a bad weed.—B., Forestville, N.Y.

Fistula and Poll Evil.

Editor Farmstead: In a late issue of The Blade I saw a treatment advised for fistula and poll evil. I have a liniment that I think has never failed to cure those troublesome ailments when properly used. The swelling should be lanced on the top as soon as pus is formed, so the liniment can be injected into the wound each 48 hours. Now follows the recipe: Fish oil and turpentine, equal parts, or each one-half pint; sulphuric acid, one-half ounce; mix. The mixing should be done out of doors.—B., Montrose, Colo.

Blue Grass.

Editor Farmstead: To B., Kennedy, N. Y.: Blue grass can and does grow in New York and many other states. It is the same, or

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions of law; no mathematical problems, nor concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Pensions.

Most of the pension questions sent us are those which come under some of the innumerable rulings as to the interpretation of the pension laws in certain classes of cases. It is therefore impossible for us to give a satisfactory answer, much as we would like to do so. Then, again, often all the facts necessary to give an answer are not given. The first question below is an example of this:

If the widow of a soldier marries a second time and separates from her husband, can she get a pension on account of her first husband's service?—F. G. D., Compton, Ill.

Two facts are omitted in the above. She must have been the soldier's wife at the time he was in the service; and his death must have been from wounds or disease contracted in the service. Whether this is the case, is not stated. Third, she must have had a divorce from her second husband, and that for her husband's cause not her own. A mere separation will not do.

J. L. P., Sharon, Kan.: That is a case about which you must write to the "Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C." We do not know whether the point has yet been ruled on or not.

S. F. E., Cana, Va.: Of course you know that Confederate soldiers and their widows are not pensioned by the United States. We believe the state of Virginia has a relief fund for such cases. Write to the "Adjutant General, Richmond, Va."

J. D., Gibson City, Ill.: The ratings for deafness ranges from $6 per month upward. The rating is given by the examining surgeons.

Lafayette's Land.

In a recent issue in reply to a question we replied that so far as we could find, Lafayette never located the land granted him by congress. W. M., of Kansas, Ill., writes inclosing a clipping from the Detroit Free Press, which we herewith reproduce:

When Lafayette came to the United States in 1824, at the invitation of congress, that body, on December 28 of that year, voted him a grant of $200,000 in money and a township of land, to be located under the authority of the President on any unappropriated public land. This location was made in what was then known as West Florida and contained 23,028.53 acres. The city of Tallahassee stands upon a part of the land so located. The patent for the land was issued on July 4, 1825, and presented to Lafayette in person by George Graham, of Virginia, then the commissioner of the general land office.

Prior to 1825, congress, by act of March 3, 1803, authorized the secretary of war to issue to Major General Lafayette warrants for 11,'00 acres of land; and by act of March 27, 1804, authorized him to locate the warrants in what was then known as the territory of Orleans. The location was accordingly made on the west bank of the Mississippi in the parish of Pointe Coupee, in the present State of Louisiana. Patents to these lands were issued to Lafayette early in 1810. It is known that he sold the Louisiana lands, and it is supposed that he did the same with the Florida lands.

Bridging the Detroit.

I have often wondered why a bridge has never been built across the Detroit river at Detroit. Can you tell me why?—J. B. Y., LaBelle, Mo.

We presume you mean a railway bridge. There are several reasons why it has not yet been done. First, the Detroit river is wide, deep stream, with a current of seven or eight miles an hour, and about a mile wide. Hence a bridge would be a very costly affair. Second, the boundary line between Canada and the United States runs through the middle of the river, and as it is a navigable stream, the consent of both the United States and the Canadian governments would be necessary. Third, and most important, a bridge would be an obstruction to navigation. There is more traffic on the Detroit river than on any other navigable channel in the world. Navigation is open only about eight months in the year; the remainder of the time the river and the harbors on the lakes are frozen over or obstructed by ice fields. But each season vastly more tonnage and very many more vessels pass up and down the Detroit river than pass through the Suez canal, which is open all the year round. The vessel commerce between the upper and lower lakes, all of which must pass through the Detroit river, is greater per year than the combined vessel commerce of London and Liverpool.

A bridge across the Detroit river would have to be high enough to let vessels pass under. A draw bridge would not do; because, during the season of navigation, there is an average of one vessel passes Detroit every seven minutes, day and night. The modern lake freighters are as large as ocean vessels, and in the strong current of the river could not turn in time to cross the bridge, especially coming down stream. If you are not familiar with large vessels, you can hardly realize the care which must be taken, in a strong current, with vessels from 300 to 498 feet long, and with from 18 to 20 feet of the hulls under water.

Again, to bridge the Detroit would require piers in the stream itself; and these would be a constant danger to vessels. It would be difficult—In a high wind, for instance, to avoid striking a stone pier; that might mean the loss of a vessel and cargo worth half a million dollars. A suspension bridge is impracticable, as both banks are low, and the structure would have to be very high; and this would require that trains should run for several miles on each side upon trestle work, gradually rising from the surface to the height of the bridge. The cost of this would be prohibitive.

At Port Huron, further north, on the St. Clair river—which is really the same stream as the Detroit—there is a railway tunnel under the river for railway trains. The tunnel plan is the only one available at Detroit, and we presume the enormous cost is the reason why one has not been built before this. Wherry trains are now run on huge transports, and carried across the Detroit. These boats are so large and heavy that they break a way through the heaviest ice in winter. The Ann Arbor sends its trains across the northern end of Lake Michigan, from Frankfort, Mich., to Menominee, Escanaba and Manistique on similar transports, summer and winter—in the latter season breaking ice up to two feet thick.

Sabbath and Sunday.

Please tell me whether our Sunday is the Sabbath that is mentioned in the Bible or not.—I. L. S., Coeburn, Va.

The Bible itself answers your question. The Jews were commanded to observe the seventh day as a Sabbath; the seventh day is Saturday, and the Jews still observe that day. Two different reasons are assigned in the Old Testament for the institution of the Jewish Sabbath. One is found in Genesis ii., 3, where the reason is given that God "in it had rested from all his work." The other is in Deuteronomy v. 15, where the reason is given, as a memorial of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage. The best Biblical critics look upon it as a very ancient institution, originating in the old Sumerian civilization of which we are now getting much knowledge by the unearthing of clay tablets and other inscriptions from the buried cities of the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, which give us written records dating back as far as 5,000 years before Christ, and long before the time of Abraham.

The word Sabbath, where used in the Old or New Testament, refers to Saturday, the seventh day, and not to Sunday, the first day. The word Sunday does not occur in the Bible. Wherever it is mentioned, it is called "the first day of the week," and once "the Lord's day." It is called the former in Matthew xxviii., 1; Mark, xvi., 2, 9; Luke, xxiv., 1; John, xx., 1, 19; Acts, xx., 7., and I Corinthians, xvi., 2. It is called "the Lord's day" in Revelations, i, 10.

The celebration of Sunday by Christians arose immediately after the time of Christ, and was because it was the day of the week on which Christ arose from the dead. It became universal among the early Christians to celebrate the day as a festival of the resurrection. And, in all the writings of the Christian fathers, we never find its institution questioned or argued about, but accepted as apostolic. It was never considered as the same as the Jewish Sabbath, but carefully distinguished from it. It was a day for solemn meeting for the Lord's supper, for united prayer, for instruction and for almsgiving. There never was any pretense of changing the Jewish Sabbath from the seventh to the first day. Sunday is not the Sabbath. There is no scriptural warrant for so considering it. And the Christians who were not Jews never seem to have observed the Sabbath at all, considering it a purely Jewish institution with which they had nothing to do. There were many controversies, however, in apostolic times, as to whether the Jews converted to Christianity should observe the Sabbath; but the question soon became of no consequence, because there were no Jewish converts after the apostolic era.

The two questions in dispute are, first, whether the Fourth Commandment is binding upon Christians; second, whether it is obeying that command to observe Sunday instead of Saturday. There is nothing in the New Testament to settle either question authoritatively. Of those who answer "yes" to the first, nearly all agree that the commandment is properly observed by devoting one-seventh of the time, irrespective of the day.

The editor of the Blade has no wish to offer his opinion on either question. But we do say that the institution of a day of rest is of incalculable benefit to mankind, whether it is observed as a divine command or as simply a Christian custom, or in pursuance of human law. In any case it is a benefit.

Slavery in United States.

Will you be kind enough to tell us by what nation and at what date the first negroes were brought to America and sold into slavery?—E. M. G., Lafayette, Ind.

The first negro slaves in the original thirteen colonies were brought by a Dutch vessel (Holland), which sold 20 negro slaves at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619.

It must be remembered that slavery was then the rule the world over. The Portuguese began the business of going to Africa, capturing negroes, and selling them into slavery in 1444, nearly a half century before America was discovered. As soon as Columbus made his discovery, and the Spaniards flocked across the sea to the new lands, they enslaved the Indians of the West Indies, large numbers of which were sent to Spain as slaves as early as 1495. All the Spanish colonies in America held slaves. As the Indians could not stand regular work, the bringing of negroes from Africa was soon established, one negro slave was counted equal to four Indians for work. So rapidly did the natives of Cuba and the West India islands die off under slavery that the race became extinct in those islands, or mingled with the negroes. Nearly all European commercial nations engaged in the slave trade.

Why It Is Colder.

Mr. Coxwell, in making his balloon ascension on September 5, 1863, at the height of 6¾ miles, lost the use of his hands on account of extreme cold. Why is the air colder at that distance from the earth as the sun's rays pass through it before they reach and warm the air next to the earth? Does the motion of the earth cause the condition of the air to be changed at that height?—J. N. W., Marietta, O.

You forget that, as one ascends a high mountain it gets colder and colder. Snow lies on high peaks the year round, even in the tropics. The space outside our atmosphere, between us and the sun, and in every other direction, is intensely cold—to a degree we can hardly imagine.

The vibrations of the ether which come from the sun to us do not warm space, because there is nothing to warm. They are felt as heat only when they are stopped. Hold your hand in the sun's rays on a hot day, and you feel the heat. Why? Because the hand stops the heat vibrations, and they are then felt. The earth stops them, and is therefore warmed. The air next the earth is denser than it is anywhere else, and hence is also warmed by the sun's rays. It also is heated by reflection from the earth. The moisture always present in the atmosphere acts as a blanket to retain the heat. The higher up we go, the thinner the atmosphere is, and the less it is warmed. The motion of the earth has nothing to do with it.

Great Fires in United States.

J. N., Somerset, Ky.: No compilation of the great conflagrations in the whole world has ever been made. The task would be tremendous. Below is a list of the largest fires in the United States:

Dec. 26, 1811, theatre at Richmond, Va., in which the governor and many leading citizens perished.

Dec. 16, 1835, 600 buildings in New York city; loss, $20,000,000.

Dec. 15, 1836, general postoffice and patent office at Washington city.

April 27, 1838, 1,153 buildings at Charleston, S. C., covering 145 acres.

Sept. 6, 1839, 46 buildings in New York city; loss, $10,000,000.

April 10, 1845, 1,000 buildings in Pittsburg; loss, $6,000,000.

June 28, 1845, 1,300 dwellings in New York city.

July 19, 1845, 302 stores and dwellings in New York city; loss, $6,000,000.

Sept. 9, 1848, 600 buildings, besides steamboats, piers, etc., at Albany, N. Y.; 24 acres burned over; loss $3,000,000.

May 3 to 5, 1851, nearly 2,500 buildings in San Francisco; loss, $3,500,000.

Dec. 24, 1851, Congressional library at Washington; loss, $3,000,000.

Nov. 8, 1856, twelve acres ground burned over, about 100 buildings, Syracuse, N. Y.; loss, $1,000,000.

Oct. 5 1858, Crystal Palace, New York, with immense amount of articles on exhibition.

July 4, 1866, Portland, Me., nearly destroyed; 10,000 people rendered homeless; loss, $15,000,000.

Oct. 8, 9, 1871, great Chicago fire, burning over about 3½ square miles, destroying 17,450 buildings, killing 200 persons and rendering 98,500 homeless; loss over $200,000,000. Most destructive fire known.

Nov. 9, 1872, great fire in Boston, over 800 buildings burned; loss, $80,000000.

Dec. 5, 1876, Brooklyn theatre burned, 295 lives lost.

Government Arsenals.

What and where are the United States government arsenals?—O. C. M., St. Joseph, Mo.

An arsenal is a military or naval repository. The Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., is the most completely equipped one in the United States. Most of them are designed for construction and repair, as well as supply. The national arsenals are:

Name—	Place.
Allegheny	Pittsburg, Pa
Augusta	Augusta, Ga
Benicia	Benicia, Cal
Columbia	Columbia, Tenn
Frankford	Philadelphia, Pa
Indianapolis	Indianapolis, Ind
Kennebec	Augusta, Me
Monroe	Old Point Comfort, Va
New York	Governor's Island, N Y
Rock Island	Rock Island, Ill
San Antonio	San Antonio, Tex
Watervliet	West Troy, N. Y
Watertown	Watertown, Mass

Napoleon Bonaparte.

Will you please give a concise sketch of Napoleon Bonaparte—of his retreat, his marriage, and married life?—H. H., Walker's Ford, Tenn.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, Aug. 15, 1769, the second son of Charles Bonaparte and his wife, Maria Letitia Ramolino, a woman of unusual beauty and great vigor. At 10 he entered the military school at Brienne, France. In 1785 he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant in an artillery regiment, just as the Revolution broke out. In 1792 he was made captain of artillery. Next he took part in the siege of Toulon, held by the Spanish and English, and displayed such bravery that when the city surrendered he was promoted from colonel to general of brigade. In 1795 he was in Paris, and placed in command of the troops for the protection of the authorities. He totally overthrew the National Guard, 30,000 strong, which made an attack on the National Convention while it was in session. For this he was at once placed in command of the Army of the Interior, and soon after was given supreme command of the Army of Italy. Just at this time he met the beautiful Josephine Beauharnais, and married her on March 9, 1796. He had to leave his bride very soon after, so urgently was he needed in Italy.

After a series of brilliant victories over the Austrians and Piedmontese, he closed the Italian campaign with the treaty of Campo Formio, December 17, 1797, and then returned to Paris. In 1798 he sailed with a French army of 30,000 men to invade Egypt, and a body of savants to investigate the antiquities. He later left the command in the hands of General Kleber, and returned to Paris, where he became First Consul, or virtual ruler of the nation. Now succeeded the long series of struggles in continental Europe which resulted in victories for which he was made consul for life, August 2, 1802. While occupying that position he caused the preparation of the Code Napoleon, which alone was enough to immortalize his name. On Dec. 2, 1804, after a series of brilliant achievements of arms, he was crowned Napoleon I. Emperor of the French, by Pope Pius VII. He engaged Europe in war, and won such success that he was almost the master of continental Europe.

Because of the fact that his wife Josephine bore him no children, he was divorced from her, and in 1810 married Maria Louise, daughter of the king of Austria, by whom he had a son who was given the title of King of Rome. Wellington soon began to loom up in Spain, where he defeated the French. Napoleon then gathered a grand army of 500,000 men on the frontiers of Poland, and invaded Russia. This terrible campaign stands out boldly in history, for the burning of Moscow in the depth of winter almost annihilated his army. The French Senate deposed him, and he was banished to Elba, as the nominal sovereign of that island, while Louis XVIII was placed on the French throne through the allied powers. Napoleon escaped from Elba, drove out Louis, reassumed imperial power, but in 1815 was defeated by Wellington at Waterloo. He was sent by England to the island of St. Helena, where, after six years, he died of cancer of the stomach, May 8, 1821.

The United States Bank.

Please give the history of the United States bank.—A. B., St. Thomas, Pa.

There were two United States banks—the first from 1791 to 1811, the second from 1816 to 1836. Both were incorporated by Congress. The first was part of Alexander Hamilton's wise financial plans, and aroused great political opposition. Jefferson and others, who are now looked upon as the founders of the Democratic party, were bitter in their antagonism, on the ground that Congress, under the Constitution, had no power to charter such institution. But President Washington thought differently, and hence signed the bill. The charter was for 20 years, and the bank's capital $10,000,000, of which $2,000,000 was to be taken by government. In return, the bank was to loan the same sum to the government, repayable in yearly installments of $200,000. The bank was authorized to establish branches, and its notes were to be received for any payments to the government, so long as the bank redeemd them in coin on demand. When its charter expired in 1811, Congress refused to renew it, being animated by political prejudice, instead of a real desire for the welfare of the country. Consequently the bank went out of existence. This was a most unfortunate thing, for the government was compelled to rely on the state banks, in the war of 1812, for financial assistance, and when they suspended spece payments in 1814, the operations of the Treasury were almost paralyzed. It became impossible to transfer funds from one part of the Union to another, because the notes of the banks of one section did not pass current in other sections.

The second Bank of the United States was incorporated in 1816, because the then Congress was convinced of the error of its predecessor in failing to renew the charter in 1811. Its capital stock was $35,000,000. It was to have custody of the public money, and 25 of its directors were to be appointed by the president. President Jackson, who knew absolutely nothing of the principles of finance, was bitterly opposed to the bank. In 1832 a bill to recharter it passed both houses of Congress, but Jackson vetoed it, and there were not enough votes to pass it over his veto. On the plea that the bank was not safe, the President removed the government deposits from it, and divided them among a number of state banks. It went out of existence in 1836, and the panic of 1837 followed.

There has always been an ignorant opposition to banks, and especially to an United States bank, in this country, and the question has always been a political one. This should not be. European nations are wiser than we, and they all have similar institutions—the Bank of England, the Bank of Spain, the Imperial Bank of Germany, etc. Perhaps some day the American people will learn wisdom, but we fear the day is far off.

The American Flag.

S. E. L., Alice, Mo.:

The earliest legislation concerning a national flag was a resolution of Congress, June 14, 1777, "that the flag of the 13 united states be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The first flag was made in Philadelphia by Betsy Ross. We have not the names of the congressional committee having charge of the matter. In 1794, Congress ordained that after May 1, 1795, "the flag of the United States be 15 stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be 15 stars, white in a blue field." This was to note the admission of Vermont and Kentucky as states. Though other states were added to the Union, the flag remained with 15 stripes and 15 stars all through the war of 1812, and until 1816, when a committee of Congress was appointed to inquire into the expediency of changing the flag; it was plain that if a stripe was added for each new state, they would soon be too narrow to be distinct when viewed at a distance. On April 8, 1818 an act was approved reducing the number of stripes to 13, and making the number of stars always represent the number of states in the Union. When a new state is admitted, the new star goes on the flag in the next July 4. There are now 45 stars on the flag.

Thomas Paine,

Give a short biography of Thomas Paine and state the following: Did he believe in a future punishment for the wicked? Was he a deist or an infidel, and what were his dying words?—L. H. M., Wyatt, W. Va.

Thomas Paine was born in January, 1737, at Thetford, England. He followed various occupations until 1774, when he came to America and obtained a situation in Philadelphia. In 1776 he published a pamphlet entitled Common Sense, in which he defended the cause of the colonies against England. Its success was extraordinary, and won for him the friendship of Washington, Franklin, and other distinguished American patriots. He was rewarded by Congress with the place of secretary to the committee on foreign affairs. In 1787 he went to France, where he became the friend of many eminent men. He then went to England, where, in 1791, he published a book, The Rights of Man, the most famous of all replies to Burke's Reflections Upon the French Revolution. In 1792 he was elected a member of the French national convention, and served for some time. When the king, Louis XVI, was tried, Paine proposed that the king be spared and allowed to seek an asylum in America. In 1793 Robespierre had him thrown into prison, where he wrote his famous Age of Reason, which is an argument against both Christianity and atheism, and in favor of deism. He returned to the United States in 1802, and died in 1809. His dying words, if he uttered any, were not preserved, notwithstanding various stories to the contrary. He did not believe in future punishment.

Siberia.

Please tell me something about Siberia, how it came into Russia's hands, and about its use as a penal settlement.—G. W. C., Richmond, Ind.

Siberia was originally under the rule of separate khans or chiefs. About 1580 a powerful Russian family named Stroganoff, to which the czar had granted lands on both sides of the Ural mountains, with the help of a Cossack chief, made extensive conquests of Asiatic lands. Other encroachments of this kind ended in the subjection to Russia in 1587 of the khanate of Sibir, whence the name of Siberia. The Cossacks now began to crowd into the country and found towns. The entire country to Behring strait was under Russian rule by about 1660. The transportation of criminals to Siberia was begun by Peter the Great in 1710.

The system of banishment was intended for criminals only; but, under the harsh, autocratic rule of the country, political prisoners were sent to Siberia, to check the plots against the emperor that they were always more or less implicated in. The trouble has been in the agency attending the administration of penal justice in Russia has lent itself to gross abuses, and men have been charged with crimes merely to gratify personal hatred, and tried and condemned to exile without hearing. Stories told by Kennan and others are no doubt overdrawn in that they often place in the light of suffering martyrs persons who have been guilty of the gravest crimes, and who in any civilized country would be kept under close restraint. It should be noted, however, that there have been great reforms brought about in the whole plan of Siberian exile during the past three years. In April, 1897, the czar issued an ukase that all criminals sentenced to Siberia should be taken thither by railway. The march thither had always been the hardest part of the sentence, causing severe suffering because of the long distance and many deaths. In the same year the czar ordered that a uniform system of public justice should be established in the country, thus doing away with the arbitrary rule of officials, under which corruption and cruelty were so possible.

In May, 1899, the Czar ordered a special commission to consider the whole question of the deportation of criminals to Siberia. In July, 1900, an imperial order substituted imprisonment in Russia for banishment to Siberia in case of crimes under the common law; it provided that political and religious criminals, a very small number now, should still be banished, but not necessarily to Siberia, and that common vagabonds and escaped convicts should be sent to the island of Saghallen. Under the old law Siberian prisoners, after serving out their time of labor in the mines, were free to settle in the country and pursue any trade they wished. The desire of the Czar to develop the large natural resources of Siberia and induce the settlement of colonies there has led, no doubt, to these reforms. "This revolution in the penal system," says a magazine writer, "is expected not only to be of immense humanitarian value in the relief from the terrible sufferings of transportation to Siberia of thousands of prisoners, but also to be of great benefit to Siberia, since the prosperity of that country has been seriously menaced by the concentration of so many criminal and dangerous elements in its territory. For instance, from 1807 to 1899 Siberia received 864,549 transported persons, who, with their families, number 159,191 individuals." It is therefore plain, that nearly one-half of the present population of Siberia, numbering less than 6,000,000, must be descendants of criminal ancestors. It is calculated that the effect of the new law will be the substitution of imprisonment for transportation for about 3,370 persons each year, leaving only about 100 political and religious criminals and 430 unidentified vagabonds to suffer transportation annually.

Date of the Crucifixion.

Please give me the date on which Christ was crucified.—M. G. C., Easton, O.

The question is one on which there has been a vast deal of research. Prof. Achelis of Konigsburg, a German scientist, working on the basis of a series of most exact calculations made by the Royal Astronomical institute in Berlin, has established with what seems to be a high degree of historical accuracy the fact that the date of the crucifixion was April 6 in the year 30. How Prof. Achelis arrived at this result he explains in a paper published in the proceedings of the Royal Scientific society of Gottingen. The four evangelists, it is pointed out, agree that our Lord died on Friday, and, according to St. John, the day was the 14th of the month Nisan, when the passover lamb was being prepared; but according to the three other evangelists Christ had already partaken of the passover meal and was then crucified on the first day of the passover—that is, the 15th of the month Nisan. The year is nowhere mentioned, but it was during the governorship of Pontius Pilate, who was appointed in the year 26, and removed just before Easter in the year of 36. From the material supplied to him by the Astronomical institute, Prof. Achelis found that during these ten years the 15th of Nisan never fell on a Friday, but that the 14th of Nisan fell on a Friday twice, namely, according to the reckoning, on April 6, in the year 30, and April 3 in the year of 33. The precise data given in Luke iii., and the fact that the statement in John ii., 20, could only have been made in the year 27-28 prove that our Lord's ministry ended in the year 30.

From this agreement of astronomical calculations with the Bible record we have, concludes Prof. Achelis, good grounds for accepting April 6 of the year 30 of our era as the date of the first Good Friday.

Miscellaneous.

... G. M., Russellville, Tenn.: The article was simply a bit of sarcasm.

C. J., Backusburg, Ky.: The most railway building this year will be in the southwest.

N. A. L., Cawdor, N. C.: The editor is entirely too modest to yield to your flattering request.

M. A. W. and R. B. R.: Send your postoffice address is you want answers. Read the rules at the head of this department and follow them.

J. M. J., Riggs, Mo.: Before arguing the question, why do you not read something on the subject? Read Darwin's "Origin of Species," for example.

J. B. S., Burgettstown, Pa.: Consult a good doctor, and don't waste time with newspaper remedies. How could the editor, who is not a physician, tell you of an efficient remedy?

T. J. K., Newton, W. Va.: In the name International Sunday school lessons the word international refers to the organization which prepares the lessons, which is fully described in the Question Bureau of Blade of April 23. Please refer to it.

G. W. K., Gridley, W. Va.: The publication must be a daily paper. Dailies are not allowed pound postage rates in the cities where they arepublished, but are elsewhere. If you had told its name we would have been able to answer definitely.

C. V. B., Dallas, Ore.: The words in Revelation xx, 5, "But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished," are believed by many able critics to be an interpolation by some "orpist" by way of making clear the preceding verse, as he thought. There are a number of such doubtful passages.

J. A. G., Ashton, W. Va.: In the sentence, "He bought a horse and wagon and sold them at a profit," "them" is plural because it refers to two singular antecedents—"horse" and "wagon"—and is, of course, neuter in gender. Why not refer to a grammar instead of bothering us with such a query? Of what general interest is it?

H. N., Mason City, Neb., W. O. M., Deputy, Ind., and J. G., Jacksonville, Ill.: Hypnotism is an abnormal mental condition, sometimes called induced somnambulism, or an artificial catalepsy. It is a matter not to be experimented with except by trained physicians, and in some states operators who are not physicians can be punished by fine and imprisonment.

P. W. E., Union Bridge, Md.: We were well aware of the old story about the Arabians having discovered malleable glass, but there is no truth in it. The writer has seen glass tear-bottles older than the time of Mohammed. If such glass had been made, specimens would still be in existence. Scientific men put no credence in any of the stories of malleable glass in ancient times.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The furniture used in Cuba is largely from the United States.

Seven railroads have recently voted to issue $230,000,000 of new securities.

Of the American males over 40 years of age 80.9 per cent are married.

The proportion of Chinese to Indians in the United States is as two to three.

The output of the American furnace is more than double that of the British.

The United States Steel corporation has unfilled orders for 5,410,719 tons of steel.

The Canadian government has decided to add one-third to the tariff duties of all German goods.

A count of the unoccupied houses in London shows 40,069. That is one house in 15 of the whole city.

The shilling import duty on corn established in Great Britain last year will be discontinued July 1.

The largest hotel in the world, the Ansonia of New York, has 2,500 rooms and there is not a piece of wood in the building.

One hundred dollars' worth of butter bears off from the soil less of its valuable elements than five cents worth of hay.

The smallest horse in the world is 22¼ inches high, seven years old, weighs 70 pounds and is a resident of Los Angeles, California.

For the first time in the history of our government the imports have exceeded a billion dollars in a year. The exports are about $1,400,000,000.

The greatest pumping plant in the world is one which draws 5,000,000 gallons of water a day 387 miles to the gold fields at Bulla Bulling, Australia.

The recent censuses of Scotland and Ireland show them to be almost equal in population, each having but a few more people than the state of Ohio.

Germany sold the United States in the first quarter of 1902, $22,786,894 worth. In the corresponding quarter this year the sales were $28,192,549 worth.

An official report shows that at the end of last year there were in Japan 97 agricultural schools, six fishery schools, 28 technical schools, 50 commercial schools, seven mercantile schools, and 62 industrial preparatory schools.

The United States postoffice department in 1902 issued domestic money orders amounting to over $313,000,000 and foreign amounting to nearly $23,000,000. The bulk of the money sent abroad was almost entirely remittances to relatives by immigrants.

Almost every adult Manchu carries a Connecticut dollar watch. The United States had no trade worth mentioning with Manchuria until we began to furnish ties, rail and engines for her railways. Now the trade in flour and cottons is important.

As stammering is a cause of rejection for military service, its frequency is shown by the statistics of the examination of recruits in different nations. The number rejected as stammerers is 7.50 per thousand examined in France; 3.22 in Switzerland; 2.87 in England; 2.2 in Austria; .86 in Italy and but .19 in Russia.

Fragrance of White Flowers.

Plants with white blossoms have a larger proportion of fragrant flowers than any other.

PLAIN DEALING.

The Frank, Straightforward Man Regarded as a Blessing.

The poet Wordsworth remarks that Sir Philip Sidney was one of those men of clear and illustrious minds and characters who rank with the blessed, and that of him "it has been said that he first taught this country the majesty of honest dealing." If there be those who are in doubt about the progress of civilization they should study the moral tone of the great writers, especially those who wrote on government polity in the olden time, and compare the morality of the time therein reflected with the opinion of today, says the Philadelphia Ledger. In spite of the many terrible blemishes to be found in public life and in the laxity of public opinion, the apathy and the acquiescence in fraud and obliquity, it will nevertheless be apparent that the point of view has undergone important changes for the better.

Take the essays of Bacon, for instance, and imagine the eye of suspicion that would be cast upon a leading statesman and writer and philosopher who should today sit down and send forth to the world as his sincere and deliberate opinion the views of things and of morals inculcated quite gravely by Bacon in his essays on "Simulation and Dissimulation." The man would be regarded as a degenerate; his doom would be sealed.

Dissimulation and hypocrisy are not by any means dead yet, but they are more thoroughly detested. Thackeray said that we had advanced so far in life and manners that there was no harm any more in being perfectly natural. With the toleration of and the admiration for naturalness, there comes, of course, a dislike for affectation, cant, hypocrisy, disingenuousness and double dealing. Business today in the main is conducted on honor; credit was never so highly developed; a man's character never counted for so much, and the untrustworthy merchant who practices indirection has need of an enormous capital and a constant stream of entirely new customers.

There has been a marked change in diplomacy in recent times, thanks, in a measure, to the influence exerted by the directness, simplicity and surprising openness of American methods, and it is no longer necessary that an ambassador shall be an honest man sent abroad to lie for the good of his country. The improvement has extended to private life. Insincerity and hypocrisy, as described in the following celebrated delineation of the hypocrite, have always been detested.

He greets his friend in the street with a clear countenance, so fast a closure that the other thinks he reads his heart in his face; and shakes hands with an indefinite invitation of, "When will you come?" and when his back is turned, joys that he is so well rid of a guest. . . . In brief, he is the stranger's saint, the neighbor's disease, the blot of goodness, a rotten stick in a dark night, the poppy in a cornfield, an ill-tempered candle with a great snuff, that in going out smells ill; an angel abroad, a devil at home; and worse when an angel than when a devil.

There is nothing more odious than this form of hypocrisy. It is now beginning to be regarded, so greatly is it abhorred, as a deviousness that is alien to our character and peculiar to Oriental duplicity. That, perhaps, is an erroneous view, attributable to our own too great self- appreciation, but the fact remains that there has been a great advance in life, in openness, simplicity, and frankness. Some people are wont to lament the apparent decrease of reverence shown by children to parents in the present time, and to call the extreme deference formerly shown by the son to the father, the stilted phraseology, the deep respect, the awe exhibited. If there has been a change in this respect, it may be that the change has been for the better. There is more heartiness, more real cordiality, less hypocrisy and more love.

The insincere and the hypocritical man is a coward and belongs to a lower grade of civilization; the open, simple, frank and straightforward man is a blessing and raised the tone and character of all who come in contact with him.

WHY THE AIR IS BAD.

Impurity of Atmosphere and the Frequent Catching of Cold.

That air which has been breathed is not fit to be breathed over again we all know from experience, says the Lancet, yet it is not easy to give a satisfactory scientific reason for this fact. What is the vitiating constituent of the human breath?

Certain it is that the chief constituent added to the air by respiration—namely, carbonic acid gas—per se has little or no effect upon the health. Indeed, it has been stated that men can breathe for two or three hours without marked discomfort air which contains—with, of course, its full complement of oxygen—as much as 20 per cent of carbonic acid, and the presence of 1 per cent has not the slightest effect, But if the carbonic acid in the air be raised only to 1-10 per cent by human respiration the resulting air is most unwholesome and detrimental. There is no chemical difference, of course, between the carbonic acid gas of the human breath and the carbonic acid gas obtained from chalk or from the combustion of carbon or coal gas. The obvious deduction is that the carbonic acid gas of respiration has a poisonous companion, and this companion has so far eluded all attempts at isolation and recognition. This poisonous constituent may occur as a constant quantity in relation to the carbonic acid gas; possibly it does not. We do not know, although it is very important that this point should be determined.

We are content, however, to judge the impurity of air by measuring the amount of carbonic acid in it, and to some extent this measure is a valuable guide. It is not satisfactory that the evidence of impurity is not obtained more directly than this. Every one knows that air vitiated by human respiration is offensive and poisonous. In other words, bad ventilation—that is, a condition in which the products of human respiration are not removed—sooner or later produces toxic symptoms. These are usually loss of appetite, discomfort, severe headache and malaise, which cannot be traced to infective organisms any more than the absence of such organisms can explain the curative effects of fresh air. Moreover, it is a common experience that a sojourn in a badly ventilated room occupied by a great number of people predisposes to disease.

There seems little doubt that the impurity of the air has some connection with the "catching of a cold." The presence of respiratory products is declared by an offensive smell, and it seems odd that chemical analysis is not able to lay bare what actually the nose readily detects. The effect of bad air upon the health cannot simply be that of an offensive smell, though that undoubtedly plays a part. • • • It not only is absolutely devoid of the vitalizing effect of fresh air, but it has almost a sickening smell, and sooner or later gives rise to a sense of oppression. What is the poison? It seems to us that the whole question needs a much more extended inquiry than has been hitherto carried out, for surely chemistry and physiology hand in hand could eventually elucidate this matter.

The Lively Old Settlement.

Atlanta Constitution.

"How's the old settlement now?"

"Lively! Only last Wednesday we had a strawberry festival, a literary barbecue, an' a fashionable hanging!"

The Sunday School.

A SHIPWRECKED MISSIONARY

International Sunday School Lesson for June 7—"Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck." Acts 27:1-44.

"This man might have been set at liberty, if he had not appealed unto Caesar," said King Agrippa to Festus, after the memorable address of Paul before the king. But to Caesar the prisoner had appealed, and to Rome he must go for trial. So, along with other prisoners, he was put into the care of a centurion named Julius, and the company sailed from Caesarea, stopping at Sidon. Two tried friends of the apostle kept him company, one of them being the author of the Book of Acts. Luke's narrative here is especially vivid, and his history of the storm and of the wreck has stood the closest scrutiny and criticism of nautical authorities. At every point it bears the marks of having been written by an eye-witness. The narrative is especially luminous when read with a map at hand, as it should be; every stage of the voyage can be followed in detail. All went well with the voyagers until Fair Havens was reached, a change of ships having been effected at Myra. Here the vessel should have wintered, according to Paul's advice; but the centurion heeded other counsel, and sought more commodious winter quarters.

A Level-Headed Passenger.

The big man has a way of coming to the top in time of difficulty. Other men abroad that ship wore the uniforms, but it was the man who wore a chain who proved himself the real leader. Paul was a personality. He was likely to be a central figure in any company of which he was a member. So conscious of his power was he that he did not hesitate to offer suggestions to the centurion, with whom, apparently, he was on very friendly terms. The latter declined to heed him, however, in the matter of leaving Fair Havens, and soon the ship found itself in the grip of a terrific Northeaster. This carried them forward helplessly, with bare poles, and in spite of all the efforts of the crew to lighten and tighten the ship, she seemed doomed to destruction. The storm hid the sun and the stars for days, and the entire company, except the Christians aboard, gave themselves up to despair.

When hope is gone all is gone. The crew yielded to their fears, overcome by the force of the elements. They were representative of most men. It is common to give up to trouble, and to lie passive under the blows of adversity. But Paul was cast in another mould. His serene poise was not disturbed by the events of those sunless days. And he tried to impart his confidence to his fellows. He formally addressed them, bidding them to be of good cheer, for he had been visited by an angel of God, "whose I am, whom also I serve," with the assurance that not one of their lives should be lost. This safety was expressly stated to be because of Paul. The steadfast faith and unruffled courage and self-possession of this unique prisoner must have impressed all on board. Nor could they have been oblivious to his intimacy with a God whom they did not know.

The Secret of Safety.

None of the winds that blow could sink that ship, for it carried a passenger whom God had booked for Rome. His purposes cannot be overruled. The fierce Northeaster that struck fear to the heart of the hardy mariners was but a servant of his, and not so precious a servant as this little man who listened, calm and unmoved, to the wind whistling in the rigging, and to the breakers pounding the ship with staggering blows. He could well be at peace, for he believed God, and God had told him that to Rome he should go. And the word gave him the stout heart and steady nerve that were the marvel of his associates. He who is within God's purpose is safe and serene amid all storms.

The Panic-Stricken Crew.

On the terrible fourteenth night, with the ship as helpless as a chip, driven to and fro by the mighty billows, and with the leadsman reporting shoaling water, the crew put out four anchors and prayed for day. Terror by night is twofold terror. It took a larger faith in man or God than these sailors possessed to believe the assurance that they would be saved from death, and therefore they devised a craven scheme for increasing their personal chances of safety. Under pretext of putting out other anchors, they planned to desert the ship in her long boat. But Paul clutched their hearts. Fear had robbed them of all manhood and sense of duty.

In the face of sudden death men show what sort of stuff is in them. Every great shipwreck and other catastrophe reveals this strain of cowardice in some men, as well as splendid heroism in more. Crises test character. One's conduct then is the essence of all his thinking and acting throughout the years that have gone before. What a man is in the common days is a pretty sure index of what he will be when put to the supreme test.

In the present case, Paul warned the centurion of the plot, and it was made ineffective by summary means; the soldiers simply cut away the boat, so that now all would share a common fate. By this time Paul was recognized

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

RETIRING THE GREENBACKS.

The Brooklyn Eagle, an independent Democratic sheet, publishes a long communication signed "Democrat," the propositions in which it supports very strongly in a column editorial. Referring to party platforms, "Democrat" scouts the idea of their permanency as political creeds, and declares "there is no reason why the old platform should remain the policy of the defeated party for fifteen minutes after the votes are counted." Why? Because the result of the election showed the views of the majority, and all other platforms are surplus lumber.

Applying this principle to the money declarations of the last two Democratic platforms the writer then goes on:

Now, the pith and core of the Chicago platform was fictitious values, and the Kansas City platform was merely its echo. The American people, therefore, may be said to have passed most emphatically, and it is to be hoped finally, upon fictitious values of all kinds. The effect of their verdict has been a fall in the rate of interest from 6 to 4 per centum; exactly the reverse of what was prophesied by both the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. The American people have no quarrel with silver; they have no quarrel with paper. What they would and will not have is fictitious values. The effect of their verdict has been greater and more widely distributed prosperity than was ever dreamed of at the time the verdict was given. Hence there never has been and there never will be a time better suited to making that prosperity entirely independent of all political considerations, by permanently and finally retiring all demand obligations of the government.

So far from being a contraction this would be found to be practical and sound inflation, for the hoards now locked away and requiring money to carry them, would be capital in the hands of the people, and credit would be dependent upon business and not political considerations. The way then seems to stand wide open for a great Democratic opportunity.

We may be very sure that the invitation in the last sentence will not be accepted. The Democratic party, as a party, has never understood the principles of national finance, and has never been able to see that paper money is simply an instrument of credit, like a note of hand between man and man. The issue of "greenbacks"—government notes, redeemable on demand, and made legal tender—can be kept at par only when there is a reasonable proportion of gold in the treasury to redeem them on demand. When this can not be done, they fall in purchasing power—that is, they depreciate. Gold does not go "up," but irredeemable paper down.

Various countries have tried fictitious money, but the notes always depreciated. This country has tried it twice—in the Revolution, when the Continental notes depreciated to 1,000 to 1, and then became worthless; no one would take them. The second was the greenbacks. They remain—$346,000,000 of them—to again become a menace at some future time of stress. They should be retired; the government should accept the lesson of universal experience, and go out of the business of issuing paper money. We have silver certificates, but for every dollar of them there is a silver dollar in the vaults of the treasury. We have gold certificates, but the gold coin to redeem them is in the same place, and can be paid out for no other purpose. The greenbacks should be retired, for they are always a menace, and always shrink in time of danger.

PROSPERITY MADE CERTAIN BY OHIO REPUBLICANS

A well known Toledo business man, in conversation today with The Blade, declared that the political events in Ohio during the past week will, in his opinion, have a far wider influence than the mere determining that Mr. Roosevelt will be the Republican nominee for President in 1904.

When pressed for an explanation, this man said that Ohio's action, endorsing the President, and thereby making his nomination practically certain, will prevent the slump in the business world that always precedes a Presidential election. "The possibility of a change in administration, and the feeling that a change means a reversal of policy in the conduct of the government, make this slump inevitable," said the Toledoan.

This man is an enthusiastic admirer of the President. Possibly, his optimism is inspired in a measure by his admiration; but, after all, we believe time will show that his point was well taken. So long as Wall street felt that its finger was on the political lever, and that its wishes might control the action of the Republican national convention, no one knew just where we stood. It is no secret that the powerful financial interests of New York do not like the President, and it is equally certain that he is administering the affairs of the nation without first consulting the Billionaires' club. The country appears to be prospering despite the friction, and since the Northern Securities decision, the atmosphere is considerably clarified.

It is acknowledged by close friends of Senator Hanna that his opposition to an endorsement this year was based on a desire to get Wall street and the President together. This meant concessions to capital, and doubtless the President was fully informed on the subject. He took the only proper course. He threw down the gauntlet to Wall street, and invited the prospective arbitrator to get into the chariot with him. Senator Hanna was quick to see the logic of the situation, and accepted.

The knowledge that Wall street will not dominate the nomination will tend to keep business on on even keel, and the assurance that Roosevelt will be nominated, and thus continue the policy he has so patriotically pursued, will create an era of confidence at a time when we may ordinarily expect financial clouds.

The Ohio Idea, first expressed by Senator Hanna, to "stand pat," promises to work out admirably during the approaching Presidential campaign.

THE FIGHT NEXT YEAR.

The present administration has done vigorous work in checking the growth of trusts and combines. The Northern Securities verdict has put a sudden stop to the process of combination. That decision is so sweeping that the gentlemen who find their profit in promoting schemes for the unification of great properties are afraid to go on. Consequently the element which is generically referred to as "Wall Street," and its affiliated interests, are decidedly hostile to Mr. Roosevelt, and propose taking a hand in his defeat next year.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has been seeking the views of the Wall street leaders on his nomination next year. They assure him the Wall street influence and money will not be used to prevent Mr. Roosevelt's renomination in 1904. No doubt of it whatever. That is now a conceded impossibility. But these gentlemen did not say that Wall street will not work against his election, if the Democrats can be cajoled and influenced into nominating a Presidential candidate who can be relied upon to pursue a do-nothing policy regarding the trust question.

If the Democrats nominate a man satisfactory to it, and one who can carry the Solid South and the states usually Democratic, then Wall street will endeavor to swing New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. They include the following states as certainly or probably Democratic next year:

States.	Electoral votes.
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Delaware	3
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Maryland	8
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12
West Virginia	7
Total	167

Of these, we might object that Delaware and West Virginia are more probably Republican than Democratic; but we will allow them to stand, in order to give Wall street's case fully.

The electoral college of 1904 will contain 476 votes, requiring 239 to elect. New York has 39, New Jersey 12, Connecticut 7 and Indiana 15. Add these to the total of the above table, and we have 240—a majority of one vote.

The popularity of Roosevelt in the West is conceded, and Wall street claims no Democratic votes from that section. Then, too, those sturdy farming people, without regard to party, are opposed to trusts, and support the administration's anti-trust campaign. No Democratic candidate known to be indorsed by Wall street can hope to carry a single electoral vote in that section—not even Idaho and Montana, which twice cast their electoral votes for Bryan, but went Republican in 1902; nor Nevada, which went Democratic in 1896 and 1900, and elected a Democratic governor in 1902.

The Wall street scheme involves a vast deal of the improbable; but all the states it hopes to gain next year are absolutely necessary for its success. As Henry Watterson said editorially the other day, "Unless there is a considerable change, there can be no successful resistance to the Republican nominees for the presidency and vice presidency."

DRIVE OUT THE LOBBYIST.

The wholesale corruption that has been unearthed in the Missouri bribery cases has led the grand jury to recommend the passage of more stringent laws for the punishment of legislative lobbying, that franchises obtained through boodling methods be forfeited and that the statute of limitations be extended to seven years.

The investigation has disclosed the fact that the selling of laws to the highest bidder has been "the usual and accepted thing in state legislation" for the past twelve years.

The lobbyist is the bane of American legislation. "The third house" at Columbus has long been so active a quantity that the promoters who would undertake to get a bill through the legislature without first putting it up to the lobby, would find hard sledding. Professional lobbyists are as constant in attendance at the sessions of the legislature as the legislators and know a heap more of what is going on. Sooner or later there will come an explosion and more exposures.

The lobbyist must be denied admission to the legislative halls, and he must be taught that swift punishment will follow his attempts to corrupt the members. It is not possible to eradicate the evil, so long as men have consciences that may be stilled for a consideration, but the life of the lobbyist can be made so perilous that he will be forced to abandon the field. When it comes to the point where the beneficiary must do his crooked dealings direct with the lawmaker, there will be less crookedness. The corrupt capitalist doesn't hesitate to hire a man who is willing to risk liberty for a price, but he is backward about sticking his own head in the noose.

AGAINST THIRD-TERMISM.

The talk of ex-President Cleveland in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination next year has stirred up a number of Democratic members of congress who are opposed to him. It is proposed to introduce in the house of representatives next winter a resolution which will recite that, in the opinion of the house, "the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

This language is not original with these gentlemen, but is a transcript of a resolution offered in the house on December 15, 1875, by that noted Democrat, William M. Springer, of Illinois. At that time there was a strong movement on foot to name Grant for the third time—which did not materialize strongly in the Republican national convention of the next year, but did in the memorable struggle of 1880. The Springer resolution was adopted by a vote of 234 to 18, the bulk of the affirmative votes being Democratic, of course. It stands today as a declaration of Democratic doctrine, and the Cleveland-haters will eagerly use it to fight a fourth nomination for the Princeton man.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

The American free traders are dumbfounded at the preaching of the gospel of protection for Great Britain by Chamberlain and Balfour. For over fifty years these American theorists have been pointing to the successful working of free trade in that country as an argument for our adoption of the same policy. Now that the system is breaking down in Great rBitain, they are confounded, and know not what course to take.

When free trade was adopted there, England was far in advance of the remainder of the world as a manufacturing nation. Beyond iron, coal, tin and china clay, she produced none of the important raw materials of manufacture. Her industries had become so great, and supported such a large working population, that the British farmers could not produce the grain, meat, and other foods to supply the demand. It was—and is—necessary to import not only the raw materials of her great manufacturing industries—notably, cotton and wool—but foodstuffs also. Hence, free trade was the best policy for her at that time. Its advocates—the "Manchester school"—believed that it would result in making England the world's manufacturer. All other countries were to furnish the raw materials and the food for her people, and in return buy their manufactured goods of her.

The situation in the United States was and is entirely different. We have an agricultural area that can furnish food for the world. We are the principal cotton-producing country in the world. Our mines and forests, our flocks and herds, and our farms and plantations, furnish raw materials of every kind. The First Congress enacted a protective tariff law to encourage our industries. Protection would have been the steadfast policy of this country from 1791 to the present, had it not been for the upastree of slavery. Slave labor could be utilized only in agriculture; and agriculture in the South meant cotton. The slave barons did not want manufacturing towns, for that meant an intelligent white population of workingmen, naturally inimical to slavery. Hence the South demanded free trade, that they might obtain English manufactured goods at the cheapest rate. Every time we have tried a low tariff, the experiment has been followed by panic and business prostration.

All the other great countries of the world have adopted the protective system, until the time has come that Great American, French, German and Belgian manufactures are sold largely in that country, in successful competition with its own industrial products. Chamberlain has sounded the alarm, and he and Balfour now advocate what is really a protective tariff, in order to give preferential reduction to imports from British colonies, the same as we admit Philippine products at a lower duty than those from elsewhere. Free trade in England is doomed.

THE MILLER SCANDAL.

The first tangible outcome of the investigation of affairs in the postoffice department is the arrest of D. V. Miller, assistant attorney general for that department, on a charge of bribery. When Mrs. Tyner made her raid on the safe in the office of her invalid husband a few weeks ago, the public was led to look to that quarter as the one from which scandalous developments would come, and the result has justified these surmises.

John J. Ryan used the mails to dupe persons into investing money with him to be wagered on races, he claiming to have a system by which large returns could be obtained without danger of loss. His legal adviser was Joseph M. Johns, prosecuting attorney of Parke county, Indiana. Ryan made a confession after his arrest, in which he alleged that Ryan, who is a close friend of Miller, agreed for $2,500 to secure, through Miller, an official opinion from the attorney general of the postoffice department that Ryan was entitled to use the mails. The money was paid, and later $2,000 for literature that would pass muster with the postal inspectors. The letter, which constituted a decision of the department, was signed by Acting Assistant Attorney General Christiancy, who resigned a short time ago.

The case against Miller will be pushed vigorously, and the entire legal bureau of the postoffice department will have a thorough cleaning out. The wonder is, that a lawyer of Miller's capacity should have allowed himself to go into a scheme which certainly did not net him much over a thousand dollars, which he must have known to be very hazardous, and the almost certain exposure of which would result in the blasting of his life and the ruin of his career. Some men seem to hold their honor cheaply.

POPULISTS NEXT YEAR.

Considerable comment has been caused in the west by the assertion of a leading Populist of Kansas that he believes the most of the old-time members of that party will support Roosevelt and the Republicans in next year's national campaign, irrespective of the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be. The Kansas City Journal expresses the same idea, and gives as the reason that Populism in the west "was an organized protest against policies which were believed to have brought hard times upon the country. It was a desperate resort of agriculturists who were willing to try anything that afforded a hope of relief. The restoration of prosperity through the very agencies that the Populists had thought to be so destructive convinced them of their error, and now they desire the party under whose administration they are growing rich to continue in power."

This expresses the facts, as we see them; and we may add also that the majority of the Populist party in the west, where that strange political movement originated, was drawn originally from the Republican ranks. They fell into error as to some of the causes of the hard times from which they suffered and into the further error of endorsing erroneous policies as the remedy. Free silver, one of these, is now dead beyond the hope of resurrection. Moreover, they see that the Republican administration has checked the formation of trusts and combines, and put existing ones in fear. The Democrats talked violently against trusts, and accused the Republicans of favoring them; yet when the Democratic party came into full power in the nation in 1893, it did nothing whatever. So why should any Populist go to the Democratic party? Again, on the tariff the Populists are with the Republican party. The prosperity which followed the enactment of the Dingley law in 1897 showed them its value as giving the basis for great national prosperity. They are with the Republicans in opposition to the evils of trusts; so are they regarding national expansion. The Republican vote of the west for Roosevelt in 1904 will be phenomenal.

THE WESTERN FLOODS

The remarkable floods in the Missouri and its tributaries flowing from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains are the resultant of two entirely different causes. Every year the melting of the snows in the mountains causes a high stage of water in these rivers, and this flood-wave reaches the Mississippi about this time, or a little later, and is known to all river men as the "June rise." With all these streams in flood, heavy and continuous rains for a week or more over the whole trans-Missouri region, added an enormous volume of water to the already swollen streams. The disasters at Topeka, Des Moines, Kansas City and other points are the result.

In reading the harrowing details of flood, fire and drownings at North Topeka, it may seem strange that the people cut off by the waters remained for 24 hours or more without rescue or succor in the way of food. The only point from which aid could come is Topeka; and between it and North Topeka flows the Kansas river. The bridges are all down, and the fierce current is extremely dangerous for boats—even if there were plenty of these, which there are not.

The death-roll by drowning at that point is known to be large; and no doubt the exposure to cold rains without food or fire, will cause hundreds more of deaths among the less robust, especially women and children. All the aid needed will be promptly forthcoming from the benevolent American people; but the total death-roll will be appalling, while the property loss along all these angry streams will foot up many millions.

GETTING ON THE BAND WAGON

The Walla Walla statement of Mr. Roosevelt was an authoritative ultimatum that he is a candidate for next year—a thing no one doubted. It also showed that he desires his friends to endorse him at the present time. The withdrawal of all opposition to such action by Ohio, immediately followed. Next Pennsylvania wheeled into line with her indorsement. This is significant, for Senator Quay, whose voice is all-potent in Republican councils in the Keystone State, is not particularly friendly to the President, and without doubt would gladly see some other man the Republican standard-bearer in 1904.

Though it is a fact that indorsements by this year's state conventions can not bind the conventions nor the party next year, it must also be appreciated that such action at this time is the expression of the will of an overwhelming majority of the Republican voters in these states. Unless Mr. Roosevelt should utterly change his ideas and his administrative policies, it is certain that the voters will be as strongly in favor of his nomination next year as they are at the present time. Leaving out this vry improbable supposition, it is as certain as any future event can be, that Mr. Roosevelt will be the nominee in 1904, and very probably by acclamation.

The Republican conventions yet to be held in other states will obey the popular will and give the President their indorsement. It looks now as though everybody is scrambling to get on the bandwagon and that so far as Mr. Roosevelt's nomination is concerned, "all is over except the shouting."

STANDARDIZING WORK.

The government bureau of standards has quietly accomplished a work which may, and no doubt will, often result in saving human life. It was found that clinical thermometers, used in taking the temperature of the sick, varied as much as three degrees from the truth. Now, a difference of three degrees might mean death. For instance, if the thermometer were three degrees below normal, the patient might be in deadly peril, yet the physician, assuming its correctness, would not take the prompt measures the case required. On the other hand, were the instrument that much too high, he might resort to measures not warranted by the real temperature, deeming the case critical when it was not.

The bureau had a delicate task before it. There is quite a number of manufacturers of these instruments in the country. Each was induced to send a specimen for testing. When a variation was found, the manufacturer was informed of the fact, and asked if he would not consent to have his standard, from which his thermometers were tested, changed by the bureau. Their consent was obtained; and now one can buy a clinical thermometer from almost any first class dealer, accompanied by a certificate showing that it was standardized by the government.

Another important work that is now going on is the standardizing of all weighing machines, from the delicate balances used by pharmacists and scientists, to the larger scales for heavy goods. This is being accomplished in the same way—by getting all manufacturers to working from standard weights furnished by the government. When this work is done, all weighing machines manufactured thereafter will be absolutely accurate. The importance of this in science and medicine can not be overestimated. These are but two instances of the work for the benefit of the American people being done by the national bureau of standards.

MORE FOOL THAN KNAVE.

The conditions in the postoffice department are malodorous, but of all the men who have come under fire, G. A. C. Christiancy, acting assistant attorney general of that department, is one concerning whom we can hardly muster any feeling save that of supreme contempt. When his chief, Mr. Tyner, became incapacitated, he acted in his place, of course; and his record is most unenviable.

When Mrs. Tyner and a companion were emptying the safe in her husband's private office, Christiancy sat at his desk; and when he was asked why he did not summarily stop her, or immediately inform the postmaster general, he replied that he was afraid of the woman. It was he who signed the official opinion which Miller wrote, that a race gambler's swindling letters were entitled to the use of the mails, and for which Miller is alleged to have received a bribe. It was Christiancy who gave out a long newspaper interview defending the opinion regarding these turf swindlers.

To cap the climax, he asked for leave of absence pending the investigation, announcing in turgid phrase that at its end he expected to be placed at the head of his bureau in Tyner's place! The officials conducting the examination do not think he ever took a bribe, simply because he is such a chump that he could be handled with ease by Miller and other sharpers, without the need of any effort to corrupt him. He is more fool than knave. But how did he ever get into so responsible a position?

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The Wheat Market.

Notwithstanding the straitened condition of wheat supplies at home and abroad—stocks are now the lightest held at this date for four years past—the wheat market evinces little bullish feeling, although the tone is reasonably steady. European authorities are apparently pinning their faith to there being enough reserves of old-crop wheat to do until the next crop comes to hand. As regards the next cereal year, however, there is considerable of a feeling that holders of wheat will have a chance to get good prices for their product. This is not due to any doubt as to full supplies being forthcoming from American wheat fields, though early ideal estimates have been abandoned. What should be particularly comfronting to American grain producers is the probability that the aggregate European yields will be considerably smaller than those of the record crop of 1902.

Protection in Great Britain.

The British government has evidently determined upon early dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country. As jingoism and territorial aggression will no longer serve as campaign capital, a new issue is imperative. Mr. Chamberlain has one ready. He appears to have overcome the opposition of Balfour and his fellow ministers, a weak and undistinguished set. The issue is to be imperial trade federation—a customs union with the colonies and protection against the rest of the world.

After Senator Smoot.

The Northern Presbyterian general assembly adopted resolutions calling upon the people of the country and upon the senate to expel from his seat Apostle Reed Smoot, who is described as an abettor of criminals, a menace to the American people, as unfaithful to the laws and constitution, and as a reproach upon the honor and dignity of the American senate.

The Postal Scandals.

For some time past Washington dispatches have devoted much space to allegations of corruption affecting officials connected with the postal service. Apparently the charges have now been sifted to an extent which seems to render definite action by the authorities advisable. On May 25 last an assistant attorney in the law division of the service was arrested on a charge of corrupt practices, and on May 27 the superintendent of free delivery in the post office department was arrested on the charge of accepting bribes, and he was immediately afterwards summarily removed from office. Other arrests are expected to follow, and as a result the instances of alleged malversation in that department will be thoroughly probed, and the public enabled to form a judgment upon the situation in the department. It is time that some action of this kind should be taken.

Protests Against Kisheneff Outrages

The meeting of protest against the massacre of Jews at Kisheneff, held last week in New York city, was a type of many held in this country and abroad. Such an occurrence is a blot upon the civilization of the time, and the condemnation of it voiced at numerous gatherings of citizens of a republic friendly to Russia should stimulate the government of that country to put forth unusual efforts to punish those guilty of the murder and pillage at Kisheneff, and to redress as far as possible the injuries inflicted by them upon the weak and the defenseless, as well as to prevent the recurrence of similar outbreaks of mob violence in the future. The expressions of American sentiment should powerfully reenforce the pleas made by the Jewish deputation from the scene of the massacre for protection from outrage and for temporary relief from burdensome exactions.

The Pig Iron Market.

On April 1, 1903, pig iron brought $24.50 per ton. On May 28, it sold for $20.50, but on the same day in 1902, it sold for $19.50. Prices are approaching a normal basis after a season of abnormal and inflating conditions. As the Iron Age says: "The reductions may in fact be regarded as simply the wiping out of premiums for prompt delivery." This gradual readjustment to natural conditions is a safe and advantageous process that "will avert the collapse which would have occurred if high prices had been maintained long enough to check consumption."

New Presbyterian Creed.

The new interpretation which has been given officially and formally to certain articles of the Westminster confession of faith by the unanimous vote of the Presbyterian general assembly marks one of the most notable avances in modern religious thought. In ratifying the action of the presbyteries earlier in the year the assembly opens the door wide for a union of all Presbyterian bodies, and perhaps for ultimate unity among all Protestant churches.

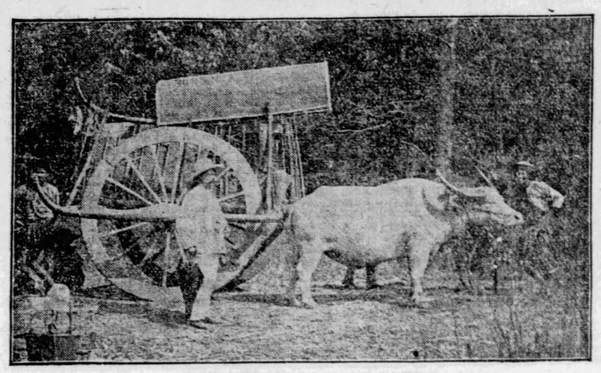
It should be clearly understood that the confession has not been revised even in the changing of a single word. The Presbyterians have abandoned no syllable of their ancient creed. To the strict Calvinist the articles remain as they have been from the first. But to the more modern Presbyterian is given the sanction of the church so to interpret the confession that he may eliminate the doctrine of the elect, the theory of "infant damnation" and any other ancient interpretation which is not in harmony with the earliest, simplest and most practical truths of Christianity and with the growing belief in the divine immanence in the world.

Thus the creed of the church has not been changed; its meaning has simply been broadened. And in this fact lies the strongest probability that the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian bodies may soon come to such an understanding that they may unite into practically one body.

There could be no stronger proof of the vitality of the Presbyterian church than the adoption of these interpretative articles. The church is able to adapt itself to an age for which the original definitions of its creed were not designed, while not giving up an inch of the original foundations. And the result cannot fail to be immensely beneficial not only to the church itself, but to humanity in general, for through this more liberal spirit the creed has become more vital, and a new relationship has been established with the daily experiences and broader religious views of mankind

Would have happened if Adam had refused to join Eve in eating the forbidden fruit?

THE FOREIGN WORK OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY



TRAVELING IN SIAM AND LAOS.
Rev. John Carrington, Agent American Bible Society

To meet the great foreign needs, the American Bible society works with and through missionaries of all denominations.

But it, also, has its own able American representatives, superintending the whole work through its twelve agencies, as follows:

Agency.	Established.	Total Circulation.
Levant	1836	2,015,178
La Plata	1864	663,340
Japan, Korea	1876	1,209,219
China	1876	8,522,007
Brazil	1876	400,735
Mexico	1876	449,360
Cuba	1882	98,082
Venezuela, Colombia	1888	90,004
Siam and Loas	1890	322,003
Central America	1892	111,104
Puerto Rico	1898	20,000
Philippines	1899	174,778

The society has also about four hundred colporteurs, Christian men, who endure great hardship as they go everywhere offering the Word of Life.

This foreign work is already costing the American Bible society about $250,000, and it ought to be doubled.

The value of this service to the missions of the various denominations is thus summed up by the Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., secretary of the American Board, Congregational: "If there were no agency doing the work of the American Bible society, we should be compelled to inaugurate one. Our debt to it is immeasurable. We should feel hopeless, helpless, without it."

BESS' SIGNATURE.

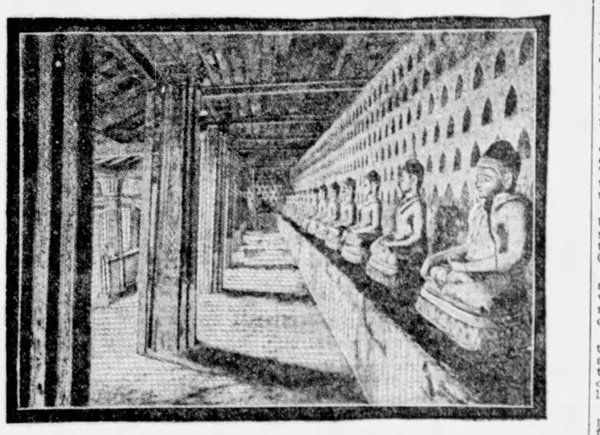
Styles of handwriting vary as widely in different centuries as the styles of dress or architecture. Then penmanship of a few centuries ago appears as curious to us today as a mediaeval suit of clothes. The signature of Queen Elizabeth, for instance, which is reproduced herewith, is a fair sample of the handwriting of her period.

Unless one had been told that this remarkable line of hieroglyphics was intended for a signature it wold be difficult to guess its import. Even with this clew there is likely to be considerable difference of opinion as to the spelling.

The business handwriting of today marks an important evolution from this early period of meaningless flourishes. Even compared with the so-called fancy penmanship of the present, the signature of Elizabeth seems formless and meaningless. The letters themselves seem unformed, like the earlier attempts of a school girl, while the flourishes serve to obscure the meaning without adding any particular beauty.

The modern handwriting expert who adduces pages of evidence from a single line should be able to compile a whole library from such a signature alone.

BEAUTIFUL TOMB IN INDO-CHINA



Many wondrous sights there are in Indo-China, and among them is the beautiful building which is shown in the accompanying picture. A Laotian pagoda it is, and it is situated not far from Hue, the capital of Annam.

The interior is shown in the picture, and the statues therein are those of deceased chiefs and kings. Long before the dawn of modern civilization the people of Indo-China had learned to reverence their ancestors and notable men, and of such reverence this Laotian pagoda is a striking proof. M. Jean Star, in his recent book, entitled "Les Tonkinades," dwells at length on the significance of the pagoda, pointing out that it has ever been regarded as a place in which the souls of deceased persons love to linger. A portion of the splendid imperial tomb of Annam is constructed in the form of a pagoda, and in many other parts of the country similar proofs of the survival of Buddhist symbolism may be seen.

From an artistic point of view these ancient tombs are well worthy of study, and fortunately the opportunity for such study is much better now than it ever was before.

DAUGHTERS OF OLD-TIME MINSTREL ARE TO SUPPORT NED HARRINGTON

New York, May 30.—Misses Ada and Louie Wild, daughters of the late "Johnnie" Wild have been engaged for the company that will support Ned Harrington next season.

"Johnnie" Wild was a popular favorite in his day and his negro characterizations were one of the great features of the Mulligan productions of Harrigan and Hart. His daughters are said to have inherited dramatic talent. They come of a stage family as their mother, Ada Wray, was for years considered one of the prettiest and brightest women in vaudeville.

Current Events.

Collector of Customs Cruzen, at San Juan, accused of receiving unlawful emoluments and permitting irregularities.

Southern Pacific-Rock Island deal for operating three Texas lines prevented by state railroad commission's ruling that competing lines would be consolidated.

Destruction Western Union telegraph lines by Pennsylvania railroad an effort to punish George Gould for extending his railroad to Pittsburg, where Pennsylvania controls all traffic; gigantic battle between two interests expected.

Negro peonage in Alabama will be stopped by federal prosecution and release of victims; latter found by secret service agents to be herded in barns, starved, and hunted with bloodhounds.

Milwaukee W. C. T. U. protests against proposition to christen city's new fire boat with beer.

Negro secret society plans to draw away from the south and southwest all of colored population and to colonize them in the north and west in agricultural and mining communities.

Citizens' Alliance, composed of merchants, manufacturers and professional men, is being organized in northern Indiana to combat organized labor.

Booker T. Washington, in statement at Tuskegee, Ala., declared young negroes are driven from country to city by mob rule; better schools and police protection found in cities; 100 students given diplomas.

Expulsion of the Rev. Louis Richter by Minnesota Presbyterian synod upheld by general assembly at Los Angeles; united of all Presbyterians favored by Cumberland general assembly at Nashville.

Parlor games for prizes declared by Williamson county (Ill.) grand jury to be gambling within the law and citizens urged to prosecute if they are continued.

Kentucky feudists attack jail at Jackson, where Jett and White, alleged murderers of J. H. Marcum, are imprisoned, but are repulsed by militia.

Prospective visit of European squadron to Kiel is especially ordered by President as compliment to Emperor William, and American sailors will be guests of honor.

Statistics on 29,344 suicides in United States, compiled by Prof. W. B. Bailey, of Yale, show three and one-half males to one female, and that two-thirds are between 20 and 50 years old.

Several postoffice department subordinates threatened with dismissal because of corruption leading to A. W. Machen's arrest; former Supt. Beavers likely to be prosecuted; prominent persons outside of government service involved.

Court of inquiry ordered by Secretary Root to investigate charges that Major Robert L. Howze authorized fatal whipping of Filipinos; opinion expressed by Secretary Root that he is innocent.

National freight handlers' movement for 25 per cent wage increase planned in Chicago; strikes will be declared in one city at a time; walkouts already ordered at Kansas City and East St. Louis; Chicago strike postponed till after June 1.

Six hundred coal miners at Battle Creek, Ind., on strike three weeks because arbitration over mule driver's discharge was refused by operator; consent finally given.

Presbyterian creed formally changed by general assembly at Los Angeles, Cal., to abolish forced belief in "predestination" and "infant damnation;" unanimous vote given for revision.

Dun's review of trade says business is being halted by strikes; weather conditions are much improved, and railroad earnings continued good.

Herbert Spencer, philosopher, is critically ill at his home at Brighton, and it is believed he will not recover.

Postmaster General Payne reduces salaries of assistant postmasters at a number of points.

Elaborate coast defense system completed by the navy general board and working orders issued.

Washington officials are surprised at Secretary Chamberlain's proposal that Great Britain abandon her free trade policy.

A. C. Bird, traffic director of Gould railroads, returned from San Francisco, where he has been making new traffic arrangements; western crop prospects declared excellent.

Russian force in Manchuria larger than ever; commercial station being built on Corean side of Yalu river; M. Lessar, Russian minister, returned to Pekin to recover lost ground.

Many postoffice employes throughout country will suffer reduced salaries because of scandal disclosing ex-Cashier Tulloch declared by Postmaster Merritt to have been dismissed because of irregularities.

Negro disfranchisement in Alabama will be passed on by federal supreme court next fall; imports of manufacturers' materials for fiscal year will aggregate $50,000,000; previous records broken.

Threatened Chicago freight handlers' strike abandoned because of 4 per cent wage increase granted by Lake Shore railroad; 25 per cent advance was asked; other roads will follow.

Dominadnor Gomez, president of nationalist party and Workingmen's union, arrested at Manila following discovery that funds have been misappropriated; charge of aiding ladrones made previously.

Curtis Jett and Tom White will be placed on trial at Jackson, Ky., June 1 for alleged murder of James B. Marcum; attempt to release them still rumored.

President Roosevelt greeted by large crowds at Ogden and Salt Lake City; cow punchers acted as escort; speech made to 11,000 persons at Mormon tabernacle.

Seven masted schooner Thos. W. Lawson, 395 feet long and largest ever built, a failure, after year's test, and will be dismantled.

Small English flag displayed in William Rankins' window at Philadelphia started riot and was hauled down by crowd.

Ruperto Rios, fanatical Filipino leader, captured a month ago, has been sentenced to death for his crimes.

Charles Emory Smith, in answer to S. W. Tulloch's charges, declared that Cuban and Porto Rican postoffices had to be treated as branches of Washington office through lack of legal provisions.

Lieutenant Burbank, of the Sixth Infantry, replying to the War Department, denies that he is married to a Filipino maiden.

New York woman, who fractures her artificial palate, sends it to Boston for repairs and will be compelled to live on liquid nourishment for more than two weeks.

Forty persons injured, some of them seriously, in wreck of an overland train near Santa Barbara, Cal.

Fire at Racine destroys the Racine Boat Manufacturing plant and Standard oil tanks and oil, and damage to property of the Case Threshing Machine Company, causing a loss of over $250,000.

War Department sends telegraphic orders to Fort Leavenworth to extend every possible assistance to flood victims, tents and army rations to be sent wherever needed.

Exportation of manufactures in April was larger than in any preceding month in the history of the trade with two exceptions—March and May, 1900.

FOREIGN.

Russians at St. Petersburg indignant over Jewish massacres; governor of Kisheneff and officials blamed by Minister of Interior Plehve; latter declares all rioters were Christians; 1,300 Jewish houses looted.

London detectives unable to find trace of $100,000 worth of jewels stolen from Mrs. Pierre Lorillard.

Great Britain protests against order of President Castro of Venezuela closing custom-houses on the Gulf of Para and at Ciudad Bolivar.

Revised estimates show that 800 persons were killed by the recent earthquake in Asiatic Turkey.

Returns from election in Peru indicate that Manuel Candamo has been elected president.

Irish department of agriculture to make a special exhibit of Irish industries at St. Louis fair.

Twenty-two Austrian and Italian seamen drowned by sinking of Norwegian steamer Uto in collision with British steamer Huddersfield off Antwerp.

W. Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to Washington, is made a member of the Chinese foreign office.

Two thousand persons killed at Melazgherd, Asiatic Turkey, by earthquake which destroyed entire town and 400 houses in neighboring villages; Turkish garrison and 700 Armenians among victims; shock felt at Constantinople.

Fiscal views of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain are denounced by Sir Charles Dilke in the house of commons.

Secretary Chamberlain's anti-free trade propoganda opposed by Sir Edward Grey, former under secretary for foreign affairs; ruin of British prosperity predicted and breaking up of empire if it is enforced.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

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It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade
Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5.00 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $5.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 55c.

THE BLADE.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons.... .... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only regular in size and in size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at wholesale rates, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

A M'KINLEY STATUE.

Adams, Mass., May 30.—The heroic cast bronze statue of President McKinley was unveiled today with impressive exercises and in the presence of a large crowd that included many persons of prominence. The statue represents the President in the attitude of delivering an address. It is mounted on a pedestal of granite on a triangular plot of land in front of the library, of which President McKinley laid the corner-stone on his visit to Adams a few years ago, as the guest of his friend, William B. Plunkett.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA

London, May 20.—According to a dispatch to the Times, the situation in Manchuria is unchanged and all accounts agree that Russia is preparing for contingencies. A well qualified military officer on the spot reports that Russia is making extensive preparations including the placing of orders for 250,000 tons of coal, which betray a warlike attitude. Steamers, says the correspondent, are constantly unloading coal and breadstuffs at Port Arthur. M. Lessar, the Russian minister, is expected to arrive in Pekin tomorrow.

Dawson Gold.

Vancouver, B. C., May 29.—A special from Dawson today says:

Never before in the history of Dawson have there been such heavy purchases of gold dust as yesterday and today. The amounts purchased by the two banks here in connection with the large amounts deposited for safe keeping, will aggregate upwards of $1,250,000.

Present indications are that the Yukon's output of gold this season will exceed that of last year by from one to three million dollars.

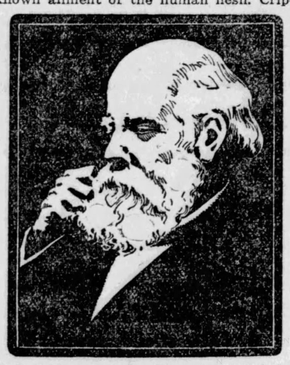
Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Maimed—Come Unto Me and I Will Give You Health and Life and Youth.

My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered, I Send to You Free for the Asking.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life and I can make you live, for I can make you well, no matter what your sickness; I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure every known ailment of the human flesh. Cripples throw down their crutches and walk away well and happy; the sick take up their beds and walk. There is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid will not banish, and it restores to the perfect bloom of health every poor and unfortunate sufferer.



He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

I do not speak to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who had given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, syphilis, lost vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, anemia, female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness of the vital organs, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases are alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and banishes all disease. From the very edge of the grave, by the aid of this mysterious compound, I have brought them back to life and none need perish, for I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. Sargent Ferris, 5019 Strawn building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

WILL DIVORCE TO WED.

New York, May 30.—News has reached here from Paris that the Baroness de Borss, who, before her marriage, was Miss Josephine Bower Holman, and engaged to marry Signor Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, is suing for divorce. It is stated that if she succeeds in freeing herself from the baron she will return to America and resume her maiden name.

PHOTO BY THE MISSES FILEY

BARONESS DE BORSS.

The French paper which prints the story, states that the baroness much regrets breaking her engagement to Signor Marconi, and hopes to rewin him.

Baroness de Borss is a daughter of the late Judge J. A. Holman, who was the cousin of Representative William S. Holman, known as "The Watchdog of the Treasury." She is handsome and accomplished and is a graduate of Bryn Mawr.

Relief for the Jews.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The American subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Kishineff are gratefully acknowledged by the Jewish community, which recognizes that the United States has easily taken the lead, both in material and moral sympathy. The Jewis journal Voshkod voices the sentiment of the Jews as follows: "The land of the dollar," as Europe terms America, has displayed more humanity towards the victims than Europe, with its vaunted idealism, though Europe was unusually generous. American sympathy in this terrible crisis will render that country infinitely dear to our hearts."

St. Petersburg's Celebration.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—St. Petersburg has assumed gala attire in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city by Peter the Great. The celebration is to last three days and will be replete with pageants, fetes and other features of interest. Among other things there will be a magnificent procession through the principal streets of the city, followed by a thanksgiving service at the cathedral, at which the Czar and all the other members of the imperial family will be present. There was opened today an exhibition of the personal belongings of Peter the Great, including the blouse he wore and the tools with which he worked when a ship's carpenter in Holland and England.

A STATUE OF SHERMAN UNVEILED IN NEW YORK

New York, June 1.—Chief among the ceremonies of Memorial Day was the unveiling of the statue of General Sherman, which took place in the presence of representatives of the national, state and municipal governments.

The statute by Augustus St. Gaudens, is at the entrance to Central Park, at Fifty-sixth street and Fifth avenue. It represents General Sherman mounted on a horse, at the head of which stands the draped figure of Victory, her right hand upraised and extended, in the left is the palm of victory.

The base is of red granite, 17 feet in length and 4 feet 6 inches high.

ALGERIAN NOMADS

Attacked the French Governor General and His Escort.

London, June 1.—Advices from Algeria, report that M. Jonnart, the governor general, was attacked by Nomads near Figuig, while journeying from Djennan-Ed-Dar, to Beniounif, with a large party. A brisk fusillade ensued, in which fourteen persons were seriously wounded. M. Jonnart was not hurt.

Later dispatches from Beniounif show that the attack upon the governor general might have had the gravest consequence. Governor Jonnart, who was recently appointed to the governor generalship, was making a tour of inspection. Speaking at a banquet at Djennan-Ed-Dar, Friday, he announced that a number of guns would be sent to the port to complete its armament and added:

"Actions speak louder than words, and we do not need to dissimulate. Without encroaching on the domain of diplomacy, we mean to enforce all our rights and resolutely to defend the honor of our flag."

Governor Jonnart left Djennan-Ed-Dar, at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. Arriving near Zenaga Pass, he was met by the Ameer of Figuig, who invited him to enter the Zenaga Valley, a series of ravines, bogs and difficult ground. The party advanced to within 200 yards of Figuig and inspected the town, all the walls of which were loopholed and manned. The women in the town raised loud cries. After observing the scene for some minutes the party retraced its steps along the road toward the pass, but had proceeded scarcely three hundred yards, when a shot was fired from Figuig, and this was speedily followed by a fusillade, which a company of French sharpshooters, who were with the governor general's party returned as well as the difficult nature of the ground permitted. Governor Jonnart with General O'Connor, Senator Gerente, Deputy Aynard and others of the party reached the pass amid the hiss of bullets, but they were uninjured.

Reinforcements meantime were sent from Djennan-Ed-Dar. All the wounded belonged to the escort. The Ameer of Figuig expressed indignation at the attack and promised to prevent a recurrence of it, but it is doubtful whether he has the means to enforce order. It is reported that the attacking party numbered 600, and that it returned to Figuig with severe loss, several Moors having been killed with the bayonet. Troops will be sent to camp in the Zenaga Pass, to endeavor to capture the caravan raiders, and an ultimatum has been sent, threatening to bombard Zenaga and Figuig, unless the Moorish raids upon caravans in French territory cease. There is no doubt that the incident will decide the French government to police the border.

The authorities are convinced that if M. Jonnart's party had returned by the way it entered, over the Zenaga Pass, very few would have come out of the ambuscade alive.

WILL REJECT TREATY.

Colon, Colombia, May 29.—From a most authentic and semi-official source from Bogota, the capital, it has been learned that the Colombian congress is almost certain to reject the Panama canal treaty in its present form. It is added that open opposition to the measure is encountered everywhere.

RUSSIA WILL KEEP IT.

Pekin, May 30.—Paul Lessar, the Russian minister, returned here last night after a visit to St. Petersburg. No radical action regarding Manchuria is expected, but the course of events indicates that Russia will enforce her policy there notwithstanding China's formal refusal to grant her demands. The attempt to open new towns in Manchuria to foreign trade is likely to fail. The diplomats are watching this feature of the situation eagerly as being a test of Russia's influence. The Chinese continue to oppose the proposal, representing that they never intended to do so, and they add that under the present circumstances it is particularly undesirable because it would cause complications with Russia.

Although the treaty commissioners point out that the admission of other foreigners to Manchuria and the establishment of trading centers of other nations there would strengthen the opposition to Russian advance; the American and Japanese treaties are likely to be signed without this provision.

Examining Naval Guns.

New York, May 27.—All the guns on the battleships in the navy yard are being examined by an expert from Washington. Rumor has it that the examination is the result of the recent explosion on board the Iowa, and that the Washington authorities are not satisfied with the condition of the ordnance.

Among other vessels which the expert will examine is the Iowa. He will make an exhaustive search for the cause of the recent fatal accident. It has been decided that the repairs to the Iowa will cost $100,000. The new gun that is to replace the one shattered has arrived at the yard.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

A KENTUCKY GIRL.

London, May 27.—One of the most admired and feted American women in London is Mrs. Samuel Sloane Chauncey, the beautiful Kentuckian who, according to a persistent rumor, is soon to become the bride of Lord Rosebery. Mrs. Chauncey is a widow with a large income and makes her home in London.

MRS. CHAUNCEY.

NO SYMPATHETIC STRIKES

Denver, May 29.—The first positive declaration of a large labor body against the sympathetic strike has been made by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, now in national convention in this city.

It was made in the form of a resolution which received unanimous approval by the delegates, based upon sentiments expressed in the annual address of Grand Master Morrissey. The portion of the address which inspired the resolution, and which, when uttered by the grand master, aroused ringing cheers of approval from those present, was as follows:

"The question of its ability to protect its working agreements is now a prominent factor in determining the responsibility of a labor organization in the business and employing world. The organization that represents employes in making an arrangement that is acceptable to them, and shirks responsibility when individuals or rivals disturb the peaceful relations between employes and employer, is not of the type that will command confidence in our progressive civilization and the enlightened trend of the relations between capital and labor.

"While the question of the protection of labor contract is in its infancy, and education of the great mass of unionists along these lines is necessarily slow, still we predict that we shall see the time when we will regard the contract breaker, whether member or non-member, with as much contempt as we now do the scab."

In the beneficial or insurance department, the losses for death and disability that were paid amounted to $1,670,790. Of these claims 1,078 were for deaths and 478 for disability—a total of 1,556.

Reports of other grand officers have been received and accepted by the convention.

REVISED THE CREED.

Los Angeles, May 29.—The Presbyterian church of the United States in general assembly has finally disposed of the question of revision of creed, which has been before the last three general assemblies, and which has agitated Presbyterian circles for the past fifteen years. The assembly, by unanimous vote, adopted the revision of the confession of faith as prepared by the committee appointed by the general assembly in 1901. Beside clearing the calendar of this question, the assembly disposed of the "Tennessee overture" in regard to "separate Presbyteries in the same territory," which was commonly known as the "colored question" of the Presbyterian church; also the report of the special committee on divorce and remarriage. The color line question was disposed of by referring it to a committee to report at the next general assembly. The report of the committee on divorce and remarriage was adopted. It interdicts ministers from marrying divorced persons.

COCKRAN ON CLEVELAND.

Berlin, May 30.—In the opinion of Bourke Cockran, who has just arrived in this city from Egypt, Grover Cleveland will be elected president of the United States if he is nominated by the Democratic convention. Speaking of the ex-president's chances, he said:

"Two things are prefectly obvious with reference to the Cleveland third-term movement. In the first place he has already received an expression of popular confidence beyond that bestowed on any public man throughout the whole history of the United States; second, his nomination must result from an imperative demand springing directly from the people. It cannot be brought about by any manipulation of political machinery, because the management of his party is overwhelmingly hostile to him.

"From these two perfectly obvious conclusions a third inevitably follows. If there is a popular demand for Cleveland's return to the presidency strong enough to force his nomination upon the Democratic convention that same popular demand will be strong enough to insure his election because the opposition to him is strongest in his own party. Any movement sufficiently powerful to overcome the greater obstacle is not likely to be arrested by the lesser."

MURDER CARNIVAL

In Breathitt County When the Troops Are Withdrawn.

Lexington, June 1.—The Herald today publishes an interview with a citizen of Jackson, now here, in which he gives his views as to what may be expected when the troops are withdrawn from Breathitt county. After reviewing conditions he argues that no permanent good will result from the presence of troops and the pending trials, but, on the contrary, that they will only aggravate the troubles that have cursed Breathitt county. For the accused to be tried in Breathitt county under present conditions, he says, will be a "farce," and continues, "when the troops are removed there will either be an exodus of anti-Hargis men or a bloody feud, much bloodier than any that has heretofore happened in Kentucky."

He thinks that the trials will only serve to align a large majority of the population on one or the other side. He claims that certain county officials are interested in securing the acquittal of the men accused of murder and predicts that they will be acquitted, the troops withdrawn, and then "God only knows what will happen."

He says that what was told before the special grand jury is now known and that more men have been "marked."

He says the information that Tom White was indicted was known to Tom's friends before the warrant itself was drawn. He says that B. J. Little, the elisor, has won the mortal enmity of the Hargis faction and when the troops leave, Little would better accompany them. Recalling incidents that are significant to residents, he says of the effect: "Jackson is a powder magazine; lighted matches are everywhere burning, now, and any time an explosion may occur."

MAINE STAYS SUBMERGED

Little Prospect of Getting Anyone to Raise Her.

Havana, June 2.—But one bid for the removal of the wreck of the United States battleship Maine was offered at the time fixed for the opening of bids. It was from Tibucio Castaneda, a Cuban, who offered to hand over to the government all the profits obtained from his disposal of the wreckage, after deducting the expense of breaking the vessel up, the work to begin in three months and to be completed in a year. Castaneda's bid was accompanied by a deposit of $1,000. The committee of treasury employes appointed to award the contract considered the conditions of the bid to be so vague that they agreed not to make an award and to leave the decision to the secretary of the treasury.

TO DIG OUT A MAMMOTH

Alberti Goes to Nome to Get a Large Skeleton.

Tacoma, Wash., June 2.—William H. Alberti of New York, is on his way to Nome to excavate and ship the complete skeleton of the giant mammoth found last year imbedded in a gravel bank on Hanum river, Nome district. The mammoth is being thus secured by the Smithsonian Institution, which will exhibit it at the St. Louis exposition, taking it thence to Washington.

When Alberti left Nome last fall the specimen was in splendid condition, but during the winter miners dug out one of the eight-foot tusks and extracted some teeth. Efforts will be made to recover these, making the skeleton perfect. Alberti says the rains have washed away the dirt which for thousands of years covered the mammoth, showing ribs, skull, tusks and other parts in perfect condition.

This is the first complete specimen of the mammoth found in America, and the second perfect specimen found in the world. The first perfect one was discovered in Siberia several years ago imbedded in ice. At the Smithsonian Institution Alberti was carefully instructed regarding how to excavate the skeleton and label the different parts that it may be readily put together at St. Louis.

AN IOWA TORNADO.

Blanchard, Iowa, May 27.—A most destructive and fatal tornado struck the town of Elmo, Mo., eight miles south of Blanchard, and just across the Missouri state line, last evening. Nine persons were killed outright, and five were injured, some of whom may die.

The dead: C. C. Calhoun, Cashius Bell, J. T. Arvis, Leonard Bradley, Minton Huff, Oren Strangler, D. L. Starker, George Ferry.

Injured: Ed. Atherton, George Neuff, A. I. McElvain, Harry Moss, Elmer Morgan.

The storm came from the northeast, and first struck the Wabash depot. The Masonic Temple next was demolished. On the lower floor of the temple was a general merchandise store, in which were several citizens. The building was torn to pieces before any warning was received, and the victims were buried beneath the wreckage. Of the fourteen persons in the store, only five escaped death, and three received injuries which, in two or three cases, may prove fatal.

The storm passed on through the town, leaving but a few buildings standing. A relief party at once began the rescue of those in the ruins of the temple, and nine bodies were removed to an improvised morgue. Five other persons were taken out, some with broken legs and arms, and in each case serious, if not fatal, injuries.

The storm came on with great suddenness, and almost destroyed the town before the people realized what had happened. After leaving Elmo, it continued into the country in a southwest direction, and it is feared more fatalities have occurred. Several dwellings are known to have been blown to pieces.

A deluge of rain added to the misfortune of the stricken people, and the homeless inhabitants are being cared for at the few remaining homes that escaped the fury of the wind. Elmo is a small town on the Wabash railroad branch running from Omaha to Brunswick, Mo., and had about 200 inhabitants.

A SAD CASE.

New York, May 30.—Too proud to ask for assistance, Adolph Heilman, once a lieutenant in the German army, was found in Fifth avenue almost starved. He had not tasted food for three days and walking the streets until exhausted he sank to his knees near the Lorraine apartment house, directly under the windows of Charles M. Schwab, president of the steel trust.

It was in this position that he was found and taken to the East Fifty-first street station house, where, after much persuasion he told a story of misfortune, of the truth of which the police are convinced. So impressed was Captain Robert Tighe with the frankness of the young German that he forced a $5 bill into his hand and sent him out to buy food and look for a position.

Butte, Mont., June 2.—Six representative Butte labor union men will go to Washington in the near future and sojourn at the White house for a week or ten days as the guests of President Roosevelt. The President was entertained by the labor unions in this city and invited some of the labor leaders to Washington to talk over the labor question.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Some of the More Notable of the Observances.

Washington, May 30.—With solemn and impressive ceremonies Memorial day was observed in the national capital on a more elaborate scale than ever before. Business was suspended, not only in the departments of the government but also throughout the city. People of all classes united in perpetuating the memory of the heroic dead who, in countless thousands, sleep peacefully in the eight national cemeteries of the District of Columbia. Soldier monuments and statues on the government reservations were flag-draped; flags on all the public buildings were at half mast and the national colors, with folds caught in bands of crepe, were displayed from hundreds of private residences.

The weather was perfect; cool but with a brilliant sun shining from a cloudless sky. The parade, which was formed on Pennsylvania avenue with its right resting on Fifteenth street, moved shortly after 10 o'clock. It was a picturesque pageant, composed not only of hundreds of veterans of the civil war and active military organizations, but also of the organizations of young men who participated in the Hispano-American war of 1898. The young veterans followed the old and demonstrated with them their loyalty to the flag.

After a short march through the city the organizations in the parade boarded electric trains for Arlington, the most beautiful of national cemeteries, overlooking the historic Potomac, where the principal exercises of the day occurred. The procession re-formed at the gates and a national salute was fired by the Fourth battery, U. S. field artillery, as it entered the grounds. Already the 18,000 graves in the cemetery had been strewn with flowers and each marked by a tiny American flag, women of the societies auxiliary to the veterans' organizations having been engaged in this patriotic work since early morning. A touching feature of the ceremony—a feature typifying a country thoroughly reunited—was the decoration of graves in that section of the cemetery where lie the Confederate dead.

The procession marched to the tomb of the "Unknown Dead," which had been beautifully decorated by a special committee, and there the Marine band rendered a solemn dirge. The march was resumed then to the section allotted to the Spanish war dead, where another dirge was played.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of decoration of the graves, a great crowd gathered in the amphitheatre. There, under direction of Department Commander I. C. Kimball, of the G. A. R., and other department officials, impressive ceremonies for the soldier dead were conducted. Hon. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, delivered the oration o the day.

Under the auspices of various posts of the G. A. R., memorial services were held in all of the cemeteries of the District of Columbia, national and private. The orators of the day at the several ceremonies were as follows:

Soldiers' Home cemetery, Edward P. Seeds; Congressional cemetery, Capt. Thomas H. McKee; Glenwood, Prospect Hill, St. Mary's and Mount Olivet, jointly, Hon. John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue; Oak Hill cemetery, Hon. M. W. Miller, assistant secretary of the interior; St. Elizabeth's cemetery, Rev. Dr. Asa S. Fiske, pastor of Gunton Temple Memorial church; Battle Ground cemetery, Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. Army; Harmony cemetery, John C. Dancy, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia.

At Lincoln's Tomb.

Springfield, Ill., May 30.—A general observance of Decoration Day was held in Springfield today. The ceremonies at the tomb of Lincoln in Oak Ridge cemetery were more than usually impressive. In the forenoon the graves of the soldiers were strewn with flowers, and on the surface of Sangamon river flowers were cast in honor of the memory of dead naval veterans.

Decoration Day in Manila.

Manila, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed in the Philippine capital by both the military forces and the citizens. In the American cemetery, where the bodies of a considerable number of soldiers have been buried during the past year, there were impressive services held under the auspices of the officials and of the American club of Manila.

Lady Somerset Retires.

London, May 28.—Lady Henry Somerset has retired from the presidency of the National British Woman's association on account of her health.

BRYAN'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

JUDGE WALTER CLARK.

Washington, May 28.—William Jennings Bryan's choice of Judge Walter Clarke, of North Carolina, as the next democratic presidential candidate, was determined upon because Mr. Bryan believes him to represent the true principles of democracy, better than any other candidate. These true principles held by Judge Clark and extolled by Mr. Bryan, happen to be the identical principles mostly concerning the question of silver held by Mr. Bryan himself.

But whether Mr. Bryan's expressed favoritism toward Judge Clark will result in his acceptance as their candidate by Democrats at large or not, it has called into public notice a man who is worthy of wide interest for his fine qualities of character and able career.

Judge Clark is at the present time, chief judge of the supreme court, of the State of North Carolina. He was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, fifty-seven years ago. At the age of fourteen when the Civil war broke out, he joined the Confederate forces, and taking part in many battles of the war, arose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He studied while in camp, and was able to graduate from the North Carolina University in the class of 1864. Former Mayor Van Wyck was one of his classmates. He received his law degree at the Columbia Law Sheol and has pursued a law career ever since.

From 1888 he has been on the supreme court bench continuously. He has also been a member of the legislative body of his state. He is recognized as an authority on law, and is the author of many important digests and weighty questions of law. He is also an accomplished French scholar and has contributed to the magazines on different subjects at various times. He has always been an ardent admirer of Mr. Bryan and accorded him his strongest support.

CURED WHEN OTHERS FAILED

1056 Winnemac Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 25, 1902.

Wine of Cardui can always be relied upon to cure when everything else fails. It is a certain cure for female diseases in their worst forms. I suffered for years with ulceration. Intense pains in the womb and ovaries and dreadful headaches unfitted me for my work. Finally I grew so ill that I had to keep to my bed. The pains were so intense at times as to cause spasms and a disagreeable discharge drained my life forces. In my extremity after all else had failed, I tried Wine of Cardui. After using it for two weeks I began to improve so rapidly that I felt encouraged to keep up the treatment, which I did for eighteen weeks, but at the end of that time I was entirely cured. What a relief was mine and how new and beautiful life looked to me when my health was restored. Only those who have passed through such a siege of sickness as I have will understand how much I value Wine of Cardui. It is indeed a boon to sick women.

Frances Mitchell

Secretary, North Chicago Frauen Verein.

Every weak woman needs Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui cures disordered and painful menstruation, periodical headaches, falling of the womb and leucorrhœa. It cures extreme cases of these troubles. It strengthens girls approaching womanhood, helps bring children to barren homes, makes pregnancy and childbirth easier, prevents miscarriages and is the best medicine ever made for use during the change of life. Why permit the good women in your home to suffer another day? Every druggist has $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

WINE of CARDUI

BRIBERY CHARGE.

A Missouri State Senator Put Under Arrest.

St. Louis, May 30.—An indictment charging State Senator Frank H. Farris with bribery, was returned by the St. Louis grand jury.

Two of thirteen other indictments returned were against Daniel J. Kelley, of New York, charging him with bribery and with attempted bribery. This makes a total of seven boodle indictments brought against Kelley by the Jefferson City and St. Louis grand juries.

In making its final report the grand jury reviews the evidence concerning legislative boodling, and among other suggestions, strongly recommends that more stringent laws be enacted for punishment of lobbying at the state capitol and that the statute of limitations be extended to seven years. It recommends that franchises obtained through boodling methods be forfeited. The grand jury was in session 39 days, examined 1,373 witnesses, returned 149 true bills and 13 "not true bills."

The report says in part:

"The testimony we have heard has shown a state of affairs most amazing. We have listened to the confessions of state senators, and were we at liberty to make known all they have told the recital would appal the citizens of this state. The venality existing among the makers of our state laws is alarming to those who believe in free government.

"Our investigations have gone back for 12 years, and during that time, the evidence before us shows that corruption has been the usual and accepted thing in state legislation, and that, too, without interference or hindrance. The tendency has been to hide or to ignore, rather than to expose and punish this infamous crime.

"Laws have been sold to the highest bidder in numerous instances that we have evidence of. We believe that laws should be passed, making it unlawful for lobbyists to ply their profession in the manner that some of them now operate and providing for the forfeiture of franchises procured by corrupt methods.

"We have cited some instances for bribery and there would be many more, were it not for the statute of limitation, which should be extended to seven years from the date of the crime."

The report concludes by thanking Mr. Folk, the circuit attorney, and Mr. Hancock, the assistant circuit attorney, for their assistance in the prosecution of crime.

The Bremerton Affair.

Seattle, Wash., May 27.—The people of Bremerton have taken steps to comply fully with all requirements of the government regarding the closing of saloons.

In a written communication to the commandant of the Bremerton navy yard, Mayor Croxton has notified that official that the council has passed resolutions which will not only result in the removal of every saloon within the near future, but which places the council on record as pledged against the issuance of any more licenses.

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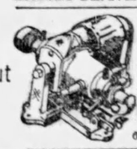

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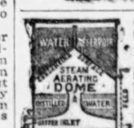

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Harrison Mfg. Co., 15 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

EX-SPEAKER HENDERSON.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 30.—Former Speaker David B. Henderson, will remove with his family to New York next fall and engage in the practice of law.

Mr. Henderson was for years a conspicuous figure in congress and was chosen as speaker after the retirement

D. B. HENDERSON

of Thomas B. Reed. Mr. Reed also came to New York to practice law.

Mr. Henderson refused to stand for re-election to congress because of his opposition to the Republican state convention, which went on record as favoring a reduction of the tariff where such reduction seemed expedient. Mr. Henderson persistently contended for the ultra protection idea, and when he lost his fight he refused to accept a nomination for congress.

GOMEZ ARRESTED.

Manila, May 30.—Following the seizure and examination of the books of the Democratic labor union, the government has arrested President Dominadnor Gomez on charges of misappropriating funds, brigandage, fraudulent sales of stock and organizing an illegal association. Over a hundred thousand pesos were collected in dues and contributions. The books show a deficit of 2,000 pesos. It is believed to be possible that part of the amount was stolen before Gomez was elected president. The government charges that part of the fund was used to furnish arms and food to the insurgents of Rizal province. This, with Gomez's correspondence with Guillermo and other leaders in the field forms the basis of the brigandage charge.

The union has a membership of 15,000, is closely affiliated with the Nationalist party, and is strongly in sympathy with the insurgents.

The arrest of Gomez has excited the natives. No disorders have occurred, but the government's action will increase the feeling of unrest in Manila which has been disturbed lately by reports of the landing of arms. The situation, however, is not serious.

Fight at Smerdesh.

Constantinople, June 1.—In spite of official statements to the contrary the consular reports maintain that there were no revolutionists at Smerdesh, south of Lake Presba, May 21, at the time the Turkish troops attacked that place, and assert that two hundred inhabitants, men, women and children, were massacred in cold blood by Bashi-Bazouks. The porte has appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the consular statements.

Abandonment of England's free trade policy urged by Premier Balfour in British commons; neutral markets declared to be fast disappearing; reciprocity with Canada of doubtful value; raw material tariff unwise.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

He who gives pleasure meets with it; kindness is the bond of friendship and the hook of love. He who sows not, reaps not.

Thursday.

The temper of the mind in which we meet the hundred and one tiny circumstances of every hour determines our happiness or unhappiness far more than does the detail of what those circumstances are. We cannot choose the circumstances, but we can choose the temper.

Friday.

Courage may become the habit of life, but it never really grows easy. To hold rigidly to the path of high purpose, to do our best rather than to do what is easiest, calls for the exercise of all our finest abilities.

Saturday.

Not what we seem, but what we are,
Demands a thought.

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do bye and bye.

Sunday.

Count no duty too little, no round of life too small, no work too low, if it comes in the way, since God thinks so much of it as to send His angels to guard thee in it.

Monday.

Each human life is a whole orchestra in itself. But it is not always in tune, and so that it can begin to make sweet music its many chords must all be brought into accord. This is the work of spiritual culture.

Tuesday.

The best and truest help we can give to others is not present gratification, but strength, courage and cheer, that they may rise into nobler, worthier life, and go on continually with new energy and hope.

A Plea for Simpler Ways of Living.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"I believe that the larger part of the problems that perplex us would be solved by greater simplicity of living."

So said a thoughtful woman who was conversing with a friend regarding that ogre which is peering at the mistress of every household, the domestic service question, and the impossibility under present circumstances of fulfilling their obligations.

"Just what do you mean by that expression, 'greater simplicity of living?'" asked the other.

"I mean putting out of our lives so many of the non-essentials," was the reply: "Look around this room for instance and see how many things I am obliged to handle scores of times every year to keep them in order. Some are beautiful, I grant you and add to the pleasure in the way of ministering to the aesthetic sense, but I question whether that counterbalances the expenditure of force and time necessary on my part, and which I might use to better purpose. We litter our house with so much truck that means little or nothing."

"But surely you would not banish all useless ornaments," queried her listener.

"Every bit of it, if I had my way," came the prompt answer. "It is time we learned that happiness does not come from possession; time that we cultivate the art of non-dependence upon our surroundings. We give ourselves no opportunity even to think of the higher life, because of our devotion to what is really of the smallest importance when compared to character-building in ourselves and families. I would not direct all of my energies to the sweeping out of bric-a-brac, however, but to everything in everyday life, which we are constantly making more complex. Just watch yourself some day and see how many really useless things you do, either because they have become habitual, or that you feel they are expected of you. You will be astonished to find how much could be dispensed with, without any real detriment to anybody's health and happiness. You spent all of yesterday forenoon, for example, in taking down, dusting and putting back the books upon your book shelves. Half of them you nor your family ever look at, except on these cleaning-up occasions. Why not send them where they will be read, and save yourself that work? I only mention this as one small instance in the way of simplifying life."

"Then you believe in excluding from our home all things not absolutely useful?"

"That depends upon what you mean by the word. A beautiful picture which is a never-ending source of pleasure is of the highest use because it is an educator. I do not fancy that those who urge simplicity of living mean to banish all beauty from our sight, but there are so many things which are really neither useful nor beautiful, but which make great inroads upon our time and strength. We do so much that is unnecessary, often for the simple reason that other people do them, and we fear to be thought odd or eccentric. If we took less heed of what the outside world thinks and says, and listened more to the inner voice which never fails to speak at the right moment, life would be less complex, and finally far happier."

"I think you are right," responded the other. "Some change in the way of living must come or we shall be a nation of nervous wrecks. Most of the physical evils flesh is heir to in these days come from outraged nerves, which call for rest, but get it not."

This is the substance of a conversation between two thoughtful women who, like many others, feel the necessity of bringing into their lives something more of rest and serenity. This can never be done, however, unless woman's attitude towards effort be changed. We must learn to be less strenuous rather than more so, or at least to turn action into fewer channels, to become, what the Orientals call one-pointed. They mean by the expression the subjection of the whole being to the attainment of spiritual growth, preventing the scattering of purpose and of force.

Unquestionably, it is the reaction from the limited sphere of effort in the old days that has led to this tendency of women to spread their forces over so many fields, and in various ways to render their lives complex, until each day has become a straining of the whole nature to meet its demands. When one stops to consider the matter, it is really absurd, for instance, for one person to keep house, as it is expected to be kept today, with the domestic service problem pressing for solution; belong to half a dozen clubs; be interested in different philanthropies; and have the nervous system in good repair. There is no chance for rest, no opportunity to hold the thought upon what will alone give strength and power of continued accomplishment.

Only a greater simplicity of living will bring the needed change. To try to simplify life does not mean to diminish power, but to increase it. "To aspire to simple living," writes Charles Wagner, "means to fulfill the highest human destiny." And then he goes on to say:

"Simplicity is a state of mind. It dwells in the main intention of our lives. A man is simple when his chief care is the wish to be what he ought to be, that is, honestly and naturally human. And this is neither so easy nor so impossible as one might think. At bottom, it consists in putting our acts and aspirations in accordance with the laws of our being, and consequently with the eternal intention which willed that we should be at all. Let a flower be a flower, a swallow a swallow, a rock a rock, and let a man be a man, and not a fox, a hare, a hog, or a bird of prey; this is the sum of the whole matter."

He means, as you see, that only by simple living can we be truly ourselves, and develop towards a high ideal. With increased complexities comes not only the diminishing of force, the decrease of power to make each day's effort work to the greatest good, but takes us farther away from real accomplishment and towards final failure.

The Cozy Corner

A Woman's Solace.

There are few things more comforting to a tired woman than a cup of tea; few things easier than to make it, and yet there are few persons who succeed in the undertaking. Housekeepers who appreciate this beverage and wish to have it properly prepared, usually attend to it themselves, and the custom of making tea at the table where it is served is growing in favor until it has become a very common thing to do.

Never use an inferior grade of tea, find a flavor or a blend that suits you and always buy that. Use freshly boiled water; water that has boiled for more than five minutes should not be employed. Use a china or earthen teapot, scald it and then put in the required amount of tea, "one teaspoonful for each person and one for the pot"—pour the boiling wager over it and allow it to stand where it will keep hot, but not boil, for five minutes and your tea is ready to pour.

It is very necessary that the teapot should be kept very clean if you would obtain satisfactory results. Empty the contents immediately after each meal, and wash inside as well as outside. Once or twice a week half fill it with a strong solution of borax and water and allow it to boil for half an hour. This will remove every particle of dirt and free it from any unpleasant taste or odor. Leave the lid open so it will air until you are ready to use it.—"E. J. C."

The Discouraged Man Again.

We are having a spell of rainy weather, so as I cannot work out of doors, I will use the time to write and thank those friends who have answered my former letters in The Blade. I want to assure the women and girls who do not worry any about being a drunkard's wife, that in case they should ever marry a drinking man, from that time till the day of their death they may count upon having trouble, and a lot of it. My neighbor, of whom I have written, has found that to be true. Her husband has sworn that he will drink himself to death, and if he ever should have a suspicion that his wife was trying to cure him by giving him medicine, he swears he would cut her throat and kill any one who was helping her.

I think if the "Loyal Iowan," had a man of that sort to deal with, she would know quite well what the word "drunkard" really meant. A man who will make such a brute of himself as to get drunk, has no love or respect for his wife, or any one else dependent upon him.

I agree with Mrs. B. B., in thinking that being a non-believer in the supernatural does not make a man commit all kinds of crimes and I, too, have heard of many sinful things being done under the cloak of Christianity, but that does not make Christianity untrue.

To change the subject I will say that I have this year planted 45 gooseberry bushes, 8 plum trees, 400 strawberry plants and a lot of garden truck. Later I shall plant potatoes, so I hope to have enough to eat, if I am obliged to be a bachelor. I send a recipe for what I call a

BACHELOR'S PUDDING.

Cook one cupful of white beans until they are soft, but not mushy; season with salt and pepper to taste, and into the liquor in which they were boiled, stir corn meal till you have a thick pudding. Turn this into a pan and when cold, cut in slices and fry. It will look like fruit cake and taste better, to a hungry man.—"A Discouraged Man."

A Professional Member.

For a long time I have been thinking of visiting the Cozy Corner, but kept postponing it till a more convenient season—which never seems to come. If I were not past the three score and ten mark, I should apply for admission to the Merry-Go-Rounds, but at my age it is better not to try to get in with young folks, so I will ask a place in the Corner where I can hear you all, and occasionally say a word.

I am a retired physician, and with the instinct of that class, I scented an opportunity of helping some one when I read the question of J. J. Calloway, who asks for a remedy for eczema. I have found hundreds of people who were seeking the same thing and no disease ever gave me—or my patients—more trouble than this. After years of study and experiment, I discovered a remedy that is safe to use, and always cures. It is not patented, and I send it for any who may wish to use it:

Mix oil of glycerine with carbolic acid in the proportion of ten or twelve drops of the acid to one ounce of the oil. The acid must be of full strength when used in this proportion. Bathe the affected parts freely twice a day. For infants and young children, use less than half of the quantity of acid. There is no danger in using this, as the glycerine neutralizes the corrosive tendency of the acid.

The same cause that produced the eczema, will cause it to return, but it can be cured as many times, by using this remedy which never failed in all the years I have prescribed it.

I, for one, would be glad to have J. S. Bellows, bring one or more, of his old songs, and sing them for us.—"M. D."

WHO WILL GUESS THEM?

THIRD GROUP.

1—"Every chain that spirits wear
Crumbles in the breath of prayer;
And the penitents desire
Opens every gate of fire."

2—"Earth gets its price for what earth gives us;
'Tis Heaven alone that is given away;
'Tis only God may be had for the asking."

3—"Rush and hurry have begotten a habit of mind which is an enemy to all permanent and valuable advancement."

4—"Good the more communicated, more abundant grows."

5—"Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam,
His first, best country ever is at home."

6—"I slept and dreamed that life was Beauty;
I woke, and found that life was Duty."

Here, There, Everywhere.

To give a delicate flavor to jelly, put a rose geranium leaf on top of each tumbler before covering with parafine, or with the top of the tumbler.

Place a vanilla bean in the bowl where you keep your powdered sugar and you will have the most delicately flavored sugar possible.

In case your gasoline stove explodes, throw flour on the flames immediately; water only adds to the fire. Many a life could have been saved had the persons in the house known of this, and used it, as in every family there is flour.

In cooking beans, pour over them a cupful of thin cream, half an hour before you take them from the oven.

Spots of paint and mortar on the windows of new houses can easily be removed by rubbing them with a penny dipped in hot vinegar; if the spots are not very obstinate, they will disappear if the penny, and no vinegar, is used.

Camphor gum is about the only sure cure for white worms in house plant soil. Dissolve an ounce in boiling water, let it stand for half an hour where it will keep very hot, then add sufficient cold water to make the solution lukewarm and apply it to your palms and ferns. Stirring small quantities of camphor into the soil has been known to drive away worms of all kinds.

In knitting veranda shawls of two colors at the same time, wind each color in a ball, then taking an end of each ball, wind the two together; you will find it much easier working with one than two balls.

"To truth's house there is a single door, which is Experience."—Bayard Taylor.

"Family jars" have as much to do with dyspepsia as poorly cooked food. A person who goes to the table worried, unhappy or cross, finds his food disagrees with him, and this is accounted for by science, as the entire nervous system is then so disturbed as to retard digestion, and worse than all, the trouble is not entirely confined to the "cross" person, but affects all others at the table.

In packing a trunk for a journey, use plenty of large pasteboard boxes of a size to fit snugly in your trunk, either lengthwise or crosswise. Pack them full, and they will carry much safer than if everything was laid loosely in the trunk. These boxes do not take up much space, and in a small room can be shoved under the bed, thus supplying the lack of closet room.

To repair broken walls, mix equal parts of plaster of paris and common, white sand into a paste with cold water and with this fill up all the cracks and broken places in your walls before papering or painting them.

To remove freckles, put into a bottle one ounce of lemon juice, one-fourth drachm of powdered borax and half a drachm of sugar. Mix well; let it stand a day or two and apply to the freckles frequently until they disappear.

To destroy beetles or crickets scatter some strong snuff in the cracks and holes where they hide; or scattering cucumber rinds about the place will drive them away.—Julia Powell.

If you plant date seeds in April, you will have small palms by June, but if the seed is planted in the fall, it will require nine months for them to germinate.

In hanging a hammock you will secure the most comfort if the rope that secures the head is but twelve inches in length, and that at the feet is four and a half feet long. In this arrangement the lower part only will swing, while the head will be stationary.

A shining cloth adds much to the appearance of a table. Any cloth can be improved in appearance by properly ironing it. When washed and dried, the cloth should be folded with the edges perfectly even, then sprinkled until every thread is wet; roll it tightly and let it lie for an hour at least—longer will not hurt it—but no spot must be allowed to dry until it is ironed. Have your ironing board well covered with a thick blanket under a clean white cover, lay the cloth evenly on it and with a heavy iron as hot as can be used without scorching the cloth, rub back and forth with a strong arm and a quick movement until the cloth is perfectly dry. This will give a most desirable gloss, and the cloth will never have the mussy appearance that it has when not properly ironed. In folding, avoid as many creases as possible; fold once or twice lengthwise and do not press the crosswise folds. Where one has a long drawer for holding table linen, the cloths are folded but once lengthwise, and then rolled around smooth sticks and laid in the drawer.

"Managed properly, a child in the house is a blessing and a joy; improperly, it speedily becomes a tyrant, and a general disturber of the peace to all under the same roof."—E. B. F.

'MEMBER?

'Member, awful long ago—
'Most a million weeks or so—
How we tried to run away,
An' was gone for 'most a day?
Your Pa found us bofe—an' nen
Asked if we'd be bad again—
An' we promised, by-um-by.
Do you 'member? So d' I.

'Member when I tried to crawl
Frough vat hole beneaf your wall,
An' I stuck, becuz my head
Was too big? Your Muvver said,
When she came to pull me frough,
S'prised you didn't try it too—
An' you did it, by-um-by.
'Member? Do yuh? So d' I.

'Member when your Muvver said
'At she wisht I'd run an' do
All ve mischief in my head
All at once, an' get it frough?
S'pose we did, why, maybe ven
We could do it all again!
Guess we could if we should try—
Will y', sometime? So 'll I.

—Burges Johnson, in Harper's Magazine

SOME FAMOUS AUTOMATONS.

The June issue of The Booklover's Magazine has this story about some wonderful puppets, originally translated for the Scientific American supplement from a French publication called the Revue Internationale de l'Horlogerie. It is again printed for the benefit of the Household young people with the hope that the account of these remarkable dolls may prove of interest. Its reading is not confined to the young people's department, however, as all the "householders" and readers of the Weekly Blade are invited to be entertained and informed.

The famous Jaquet-Droz automatons, created in the eighteenth century by a father and son of that name, may have been heard of but probably have never been seen by or described to few, if any, of our readers.

Pierre Jaquet-Droz, born at La Chaux-de-Fonds in 1721, manifested a special aptitude for mechanical invention at an early age. He devoted himself particularly to artistic horology and the production of automatons.

One of his clocks went for a very long time without being rewound. This kind of perpetual movement was produced by different metals expanding and contracting at the same temperature. They were combined in such a way as to act with uniformity and method on the mechanism of the clock, of which it is impossible to describe the details.

Another clock, without being touched, answered the question, "What time is it?" It must be presumed that the breath of the questioner was sufficient, by a delicate combination, to put the mechanism in movement. Still another exhibited the hours, the minutes, and the seconds, the centre of the dial indicating the course of the sun through the zodiac, the four seasons, and the different phases of the moon in perfect accord with its evolution. The dial was lighted at the time of the full moon, and the stars appeared and disappeared at the required intervals. This artificial firmament was covered with clouds if the weather was unpleasant, or lighted if it was clear. As soon as the hour was struck, a chime was heard. It played nine different melodies, to which an echo responded. A lady seated in a balcony holding a book in her hand, accompanied the music with gesture and look, from time to time took a pinch of snuff, and bowed to those who opened the glass door of the clock. When the chiming was ended, a canary, standing on the hand of a child, whose gestures expressed admiration, sang eight different airs. A shepherd came in his turn and played on the flute, and two children danced around. Suddenly one of the children threw himself on the floor in order to make the other lose his balance, and then turned toward the spectators, pointing at his companion with his finger. Near the shepherd a lamb bleated from time to time, and a dog approached his master, to caress him and to watch over a basket of apples. If any one touched the fruit he would bark until it was put back in its place.

The principal inventions were three automatons, whose perfection exceeded everything which had ever been known in this class of work, the "Young Musician," the "Draughtsman," and the "Writer."

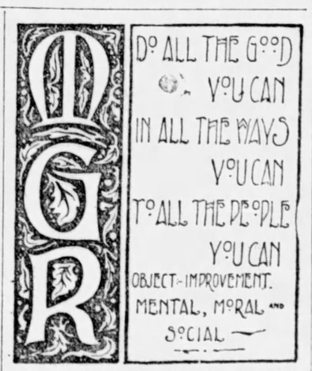
A young woman, seated at the harpsichord, executed several pieces of music with dexterity, without any person touching the instrument. The draughtsman was seated on a stool, made drawings with a pencil, sketching them correctly and then shading them. From time to time he raised his head to examine his work the better, corrected some defect, and blew the dust from the paper.

The automatons were exhibited at the French court, where the draughtsman sketched the portrait of the King with a laurel wreath on his head. The three figures were taken to England, where the draughtsman was placed before the English King. The hands of the automaton were soon actively at work, and the time the drawing was the image of the English monarch. The draughtsman would also draw a small dog under which he wrote the words, "Mon Toutou," and a picture of Cupid seated in a triumphal carriage drawn by a butterfly. All these objects the little android sketched with the ease of a live person.

The draughtsman of Jaquet-Droz was not, however, the most remarkable of the works created by the inexhaustible genius of this artist. The "Writer," seated before an isolated desk, without contact with any person, would dip his pen in the inkstand and write, without dictation, slowly it is true, but distinctly and correctly. Each word occupied a suitable place at the desired distance from the preceding; when a line was finished, he commenced a new one, leaving between them the necessary space. The movements of the eyes, and of the arms and hands, were admirably imitated. The "Writer" might even be interrupted. He stopped in the middle of a word, raised, and wrote another.

Despite the high development of the mechanical arts, these androids have not been equaled up to the present time. They are unique, and art experts have estimated their value at 150,000 marks or 38,000 dollars.

REMARKABLE AUTOMATONS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
At the Court of Louis XV. —The Scientific American.



SOME REQUESTED RECIPES

English Banbury Cakes.

Mix thoroughly, two pounds of currants, one-half pound of butter, one pound candied lemon peel, half ounce each of cinnamon and allspice, one pound sugar. Line patty pans with a nice paste, fill with the above mixture, cut a little cross in the upper crust and bake. —Mrs. H. G. Taft.

Walnut Pudding.

Beat the yolks of three eggs till light, add half a cupful of sugar, one-third cupful of soft bread crumbs and a scant half cupful of farina. When these are well mixed, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and half a cupful of broken walnut meats. Bake in two layer cake tins in a slow oven. When done and slightly cooled, put together with the following:

Creamy Sauce.

Cream one-half cupful of butter with one-half cupful of powdered sugar and two tablespoonfuls of milk stirred in gradually, and a teaspoonful of any desired flavoring.—E. M. Courtland.

As this "truant" evidently stopped by the way to gather some very beautiful pansies, which she sent to the Chaperone, she must be excused:

Dear M. G. R.'s, will you open the door and admit a truant this lovely May day? My long absence has not been from any lack of interest, but because I have been engaged. Now don't smile and look so wise, for I have been "engaged" only in studying hard, as I hope soon to be able to join the ranks of the schoolma'ams.

I have read with interest the letters and stories, and enjoyed them all. I think it has been fully demonstrated that we have a great deal of talent in the M. G. R., and who knows what great genius may be developed by these letters?

I have one item of interest to report today—at least it is of interest to me: I have had the pleasure of meeting a "real, live M. G. R."—one whom I think is among our brightest writers. I could not help thinking while visiting with him, how very nice it would be to meet all of our band.

What has become of "Oregon Bach?" Is he waiting to think up some more exasperating things to say to us girls, or are his housekeeping arrangements in such a disorder during this season of farm work that he cannot find his stationery?

I've heard of folks who never knew when to stop talking, after they once began, and for fear you may think I am one of these, I will say good-bye.—"An Old Dominion Girl."

I was glad of your kind welcome and come today to redeem my promise.

Away back in 1680, in the time of the Hugenot persecution, my great-great-great-grandfather, John R., was a Protestant and condemned to death for so being. To save his life, his brothers put him in a hogshead with food, water, and plenty of airholes made in the hogshead and sent him on a ship to the Carolinas, where he arrived in safety, though his trip was made under such unpleasant conditions.

During those years when people were so superstitious as to believe in witches, this "John," who was not in the least a believer in such things, determined at one time to give the people a lesson which might cure them of their belief in the supenatural signs. He took two gourds, fastened them together and placed inside them a lighted candle, and a small cat. These he hung from the branch of a tree, and soon the people saw an ugly face (cut in the side of one of the gourds), heard a dreadful screeching, and immediately decided that it was a sign that some fearful event was about to occur. Some prayed for help, and one or two of the braver men got their guns and fired at the object, bringing down a jack-o'-lantern with a lighted candle, and a cat, inside.—"Wes.," Indiana.

"Miss Blarney" comes from Oregon this morning with a sweet little poem for us; we appreciate her talent, but smile at her preconceived idea of the personnel of the M. G. R.:

I am tempted beyond resistance, to ask for admittance to the M. G. R., having been a silent on-looker for some time. I have an idea that this society is made up of old maids, married women and bachelors of staid and sober mien, but who write very entertaining and interesting letters.

I think it an excellent idea for the M. G. R.'s to send little stories as a change from the letters; these stories brighten up the corner of The Blade devoted to us, and who can tell what hitherto unknown talents may be herein developed?

As my introduction to you, I send a little June-day poem:

A white daisy bloomed in a sheltered nook
Where scented clover grew.
The sweet, soft winds that Summer loves,
About her gently blew.

She loved the wild Thyme growing near,
And he had loved her long.
To him when evening shadows fell,
She sang a voiceless song.

A little child with laughing eyes
Tripped lightly by one day,
Alas! she plucked the sweet, wild Thyme
Then threw it far away.

Then little Daisy drooped her head,
And spoke not of her sorrow,
But ever looked with patient eyes
To greet the glad tomorrow.

She faded not, but lovlier grew,
All rose tinged was her beauty,
She murmured not, but mutely spoke
Of purity and duty.

—"Miss Blarney."

"Quien Saba" explains:

Yes, "Missouri Schoolm'am," here is one who intends to be in St. Louis in 1904, and who hopes to meet there some of the M. G. Rs. Last autumn I wore my badge while on a lengthy bicycle trip through Maryland and Pennsylvania, but did not see another like it during the whole of the journey. Nor have I, though wearing it for several years, and in several cities, made the acquaintance of any member, except "Max," who lives not far from my home. I thank "Chatterbox" for her compliment to my picture.

I was once asked the meaning of my "nom;" it is the Spanish for "who knows," or, as it is generally translated, "who can say." The correct spelling is quien sabe. I read a poem some years ago in which this phrase was frequently used, and partly from the beauty of that poem, and partly because of the appropriateness, in our lives, of the query, I chose it for my M. G. R. name.

How often do things occur which are apparently of no use, but "quien sabe"—who can say? How often we would cease the fight, but for remembering that some one gathers encouragement from our efforts, we keep on, for how long would be the train of disaster and discouragement if once started—quien sabe?

That face, and those whom you meet for the moment—

"Like ships that pass in the night."

shall you ever meet them again—

"On the ocean of life?"

That, too, you may answer with "quien sabe?"

So the name with its many applications and associations has become dear to me, and I pronounce it thus: Kee-un Saw-bah, with the accent on the first syllable of each word. I would like members living in the southwest to tell me how that accords with the Mexican pronunciation.—"Quien Saba."

Miss Prudence was glad this week to receive a little personal note from "Coralyn" and hopes to soon receive one for the M. G. R. from this always welcome friend. The letter you refer to, Coralyn, must have missed the way to Toledo in some way, as it was never heard of. Will you please tell me when the addresses for private correspondence were first given?

Banner Puzzler

For April.

New Work—W. P. E. Solutions—W. P. E

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was one of the most celebrated mezzo-soprano singers of the last century, born at Paris, March 24, 1808, and was the daughter of a Spanish singer. When she was very young her fame extended over Europe. Her father attempted to establish Italian opera in New York, but without success, and on account of his circumstances she married a Frenchman who was supposed to be one of the wealthiest merchants of that city. He soon became bankrupt, and she went again on the stage, being received with enthusiasm in France, England, Germany and Italy. Her first marriage having been dissolved, she married a famous violinist in 1836; but in September of the same year she died at Manchester, where she had gone to take part in a musical festival. She was a woman of noble heart and high intellect, and her conversation possessed an exquisite fascination.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—CHINESE DIAMOND.

Y
E G E
H I I H A
T H W N S T R
F E O T I
O H D
E

Beginning with a certain letter and reading in a certain direction, you will find a sentence describing the present month, written by James Russell Lowell.

BELLE BURRITT.

3.—ARITMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man owes a sum equal to ⅝ of his yearly income. By saving 6-19 of his income annually for 5 years he can pay his debt and have $1,260 left. What is his annual income?

METTA.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Sit havnee neola hatt si vieng asyw.
Ist lony dog yam eb dah rof hes sadkin
Tereh si on cripe tes no eth shavil mes-
sur,
Nad jenu amy eb dah yb teh proud
mocer."

LOO SEE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can describe for us what was once known as "The Queen's Tobacco Pipe?"

ANNIE LOOMNA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Whenever you may chance to meet
A loving youth, whose love is sweet,
Long may autumn's frost and ice hold off the year
Long as you trust and he deceives you.
So long the blissful bond endures
And while he lies, his heart is yours.
But oh! You've wholly lost the youth
The instant that he tells you truth."

HAWKEYE.

Answers to Puzzles of May 21.

1.—Jean Andre De Luc.
2.—5849 ft., or 10.6 ins.
3.—Words forming tree: A saw, axle, twine, succeed, bud, felts, water, trunk, ire, A, L. Centrals—Agriculture.
4.—Hostile (from "In Hostile Regard") Hoe (an implement), Hoe (the inventor of the printing press) stile (style)—hoes the row.
5.—Mason's and Dixon's Line is the line which divides Pennsylvania from Maryland running on the parallel of 39 deg. 43 min. 26 sec. The boundary between the colonial possessions of the Lords Baltimore and of the Penn family had been the subject of almost continual dispute from the first settlement of the country. At length, in 1760, the contending parties having agreed upon a compromise, appointed commissioners to settle definitely the limits between the two territories. Surveyors were accordingly appointed by both sides, but their progress was rather slow, the proprietors, who resided in England, decided to send Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two distinguished mathematicians and astronomers, to complete the work which had been begun. They arrived in Philadelphia in November, 1763, and concluded their labors in the autumn of 1767, having carefully surveyed and marked a line of nearly 233 miles, extending for the most part through a dense forest, and passing over a number of mountain ridges. This line divides, as it does, the free state of Pennsylvania from Maryland, which was formerly a slave state, has often been referred to in popular language as the boundary between freedom and slavery in the United States.
6.—Mrs. Norton wrote:
"O'er all our tears God's rainbow bends,
To all our cries a pitying ear He sends;
Yea, to the feeble sounds of man's lament,
How often have His messengers been sent."

Peppermints, so nice to serve after dinner, can easily be made at home in this way: Boil one pint of granulated sugar and one-half pint of water without stirring, until a little dropped into cold water can be rolled into a soft ball. Add from five to ten drops of oil of peppermint, stir slowly until the syrup becomes cloudy, then drop from a spoon on parrafine or buttered paper, to harden.

A SKETCH OF I. ZANGWILL.

It is now some ten years since the quaintly egotistic signature. "I Zangwill" first began to attract the eyes of American readers. They were told that "I. Zangwill" stood for Israel Zangwill, a real person, a young Jewish writer who lived in London, who had fought his way from the poverty and black obscurity of the London Ghetto, to an honorable place in English letters.

He was said to be the homeliest man in England, tall, thin, shock-headed, absent-minded, yet intellectually alert, loaded to the tips of his teeth with epigrams, a warrior against shame, a dangerous antagonist and a loyal friend. His books began to be published in America. The Premier and the Painter, an early book was pirated, and there appeared in rapid succession The Bachelor's Club, an amazing piece of foolery, The Children of the Ghetto (a tremendous study, great in every sense, The Master and The Old Maid's Club a companion piece to The Bachelor's Club. Without Prejudice, a volume of essays was brought out in 1896 and The Dreams of the Ghetto, in 1898. Since then Mr. Zangwill has published They That Walk in Darkness, The Mantle of Elijah, and The Grey Wig, and produced two plays: The Moment of Death, and The Revolted Daughter, besides adapting The Children of the Ghetto for the stage.

Mr. Zangwill's father was a moderately successful artisan who stained glass windows, among other odd jobs. It was in the Jewish quarter of London that Israel laid the foundations of his literary conscience. At the age of nine he wrote an essay which distinguished him among his fellows, and a little later he attracted the attention of Lord Rothschild, who expressed a wish to send him to public school or university. The boy refused. "I knew in some mysterious way that I would not fit such environment. I knew I was to write and I wished to be free," Zangwill said, in speaking of this period.

At sixteen he became both author and publisher by writing a story and going into partnership with another youth in its publication. Zangwill did all the writing and half the publishing, and got only one-quarter the profits. The Jews were scandalized by the realism of this young novelist, and he was politely requested not to write, or at least not to publish any more sketches of that sort. He continued to write, but that ended his publishing for many long years.

At seventeen he became a teacher in the parish school, continuing his studies at night. He made a point of winning all the prizes to hand, and ultimately the degree of B. A. at the London University with high honors. He turned "new humor," but it did not take him seriously till the publication of his Children of the Ghetto. Then discerning ones began to say, "Here is another naturally to journalism to help out his slender salary. At last he became editor of a comic weekly paper called Ariel. Literary London began to hear of I. Zangwill and his remarkable vein of great novelist, analytic, humorous, sympathetic, and broadly intellectual, who

has come out from his people to tell us of their follies, faiths, heroisms, tragedies, virtues, and ideals." The tragic dreamers of the tribe of Israel had found their poet and novelist.

Of Zangwill's amazing wit, the reading world is aware, but those who know him intimately alone kno whow spontaneously heutte red his quaint comment. At a play which was very bad, a boy presented a souvenir of the performance. "No, thank you, I wish to forget it as soon as possible," he said in his softest voice.

Zangwill finds any city intolerable for any length of time, and "the beast of things," as he calls London, sees him only when he has a special business calling him there. His manner of life is frugal. His study a plain, bare room. He likes old furniture, and writes at a big table much the worse for wear, and hopelessly littered with papers.

Zangwill is essentially wholesome and right. Life with him is a serious business. He has a phase of human life to present. The mystery and mastery of his race is in Israel Zangwill. He has far reaching perspective. It is hard in these practical days to be a leader of any nation or race—but Zangwill may yet come to be the most widely trusted intellectual teacher of the Jews.

(A condensation of an article, "I. Zangwill," by Hamlin Garland, which appeared in 1900 in the Conservative Review.)

BICENTENARY

Of St. Petersburg, Russia, Was Duly Celebrated.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The bicentenary celebrations of the founding of St. Petersburg, which began yesterday, were marked by disquieting rumors, which created considerable impression in high society, but for which there was apparently not the slightest justification. People with official connections advised their friends to remain indoors and there was a vague apprehension of disturbances directed against the educated classes. There were even rumors afloat that mines had been laid under the Nevsky prospect. As a matter of fact, the workingmen and radicals were uncommonly quiet and no leaflets or manifestos were circulated.

Strict precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent any possible disorder and all the decorations were removed by order directly the celebrations were ended. During the entire ceremonies none of the guests was allowed to approach the quay from the summer garden to the Nicholas bridge, a distance of nearly two miles, or any street near the Peter the Great monument. Many street cars and boats did not run yesterday, and popular amusements were arranged in the suburbs with a view to attracting and keeping the working classes there.

The celebrations were inaugurated with salutes and a procession of the image of the Savior and Peter the Great's boat, styled the "grandfather of the Russian navy," from Peter's house in the fortress of Saints Peter and Paul to the Cathedral of St. Isaac, which was reached amidst the pealing of many bells and the chanting of hymns. At the cathedral a great assemblage of dignitaries, diplomatists and representative bodies awaited the arrival of the czar and czarina.

During the procession to the cathedral the Troitski (Trinity) bridge was opened in the presence of the czar and czarina, who drove to the imperial tent, erected in front of the Peter the Great monument, near St. Isaac's. After the arrival of the ecclesiastical procession a Te Deum, written for the occasion, was sung and the prefect handed their majesties commemorate medals. After a parade of the troops the czar and czarina proceeded to the winter palace. They were acclaimed by immense crowds of people.

COUNT IS A FORGER.

London, May 29.—Count Maurice du Bosdari, who was arrested at Alexandria charged with forging J. Pierpont Morgan's name to large amounts, was well known to art dealers in London, where he acted as an amateur expert whose services were at the disposal of rich collectors in giving advice and negotiating

COUNT MAURICE DE BOSDARI.

purchases. It was found that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's name had been forged to two acceptances made to the order of De Bosdari for large sums, the notes being repudiated when presented for payment at Mr. Morgan's banking house in London.

A warrant was issued against De Bosdari, who could not then be found, and it was stated that he had left London some time previously. He is the second son of Count de Bosdari, of Ancona, Italy. Owing to the family resources being much reduced, he engaged in business enterprises in Constantinople and Bucharest, after having for a time been interpreter to the Italian embassy to the ex-Sultan. He went to London subsequently with rich letters of recommendation which opened to him the doors of the British aristocracy.

Rebellion Spreading.

Paris, June 1.—A dispatch received here from Saigon, capital of French Indo-China, says Governor General Beau has been detained in Tonquin by the serious conditions prevailing in the adjoining Chinese province of Yun Nan, where the rebellion is spreading. Two hundred French subjects are surrounded at Yun Nan Fu and the Mong-Tse railroad works are interrupted.

Belton, Mont., June 2.—The body of Superintendent B. F. Egan, of the Great Northern railroad, who was lost in the mountains of Montana while hunting, November 4th, has been recovered.

Druggists Find Cure For Men

Stricture, Mucous Discharges, Varicocele, Prostatic Diseases cured in wonderfully short time by an entirely new system originated by two widely known Chicago druggists that has never yet failed—You cure yourself at home and save doctor bills.

TRIAL TREATMENT AND ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "HOW TO CURE AND PREVENT" SENT FREE TO ANY MAN.

By a system of treatment newly perfected, men who are unfortunately contracted private diseases need no longer fall into the clutches of unscrupulous specialists" who try to "string you along" to get your money, for by writing to the Targo Co. of Chicago,

as can get a free sample package of a wonderful eatment that will stop any discharge in magic-like ashion without danger and cure Stricture, Varicoe, Prostatic Trouble, threatened Sexual Weakness, e, in such a short time as to make you wonder. here is no quackery or misrepresentation about his treatment was originated by Stolz & Grady, well-known Chicago druggists, and represents e best points of all the prescriptions compounded by them in the last 30 years or exactly 124,880 prescriptions by famous doctors from all parts of the d. It is something entirely new in the history of e's diseases, and, in fact, is the first time that a eatment for these diseases has ever been evolved by ence. It is the only treatment, remedy or method at does not injure the stomach or the bladder and ot cause stricture, and which cures thoroughly t only the disease itself but so builds up the conition and the blood as to make you strong to ward f disease in the future.

As if the high reputation of Stolz & Grady is not ough we cite that the ingredients have the open dorsement of such celebrities as Dr. George Knowlton, Sheffield of the Cornell Medical College; Dr. Herman . Allfred Roulet of the St. Louis St. Mary's Infirmary; Dr. W. J. Dowdall of the Harvey Medical College; Prof. Ignatz Netschaiw of the Moscow Hospital, Russia, and many others of International fame who ik from experience. The originality of the treatment will surprise you; the quick cures will astonish you, so do this very day send your name and address to the Targo Co., 237 Targo Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and the medical director will send you, besides the free trial package, a valuable book illustrated with stippled engravings from life, telling how to cure and prevent these diseases, and the names of world-famous men who endorse the treatment. Every man should have this book. Write to-day, as it costs only your time.

WESTERN FLOODS.

Topeka the Chief Sufferer—All Recent Records Broken.

LATEST ESTIMATES OF FLOOD DAMAGE

	Homeless.	Dead.	Losses.
Eddyville, Iowa	500	..	$ 25,000
Eldon, Iowa	..	1	10,000
Des Moines Iowa	8,000	..	1,000,000
Hutchinson, Kan.	2,000	..	2,000,000
Council Grove, Kan.	..	14	20,000
Manhattan, Kan.	1,500	50	1,000,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	8,000	..	.....
Clinton, Iowa	..	1	.....
Topeka, Kan.	8,000	34	2,000,000
Kansas City, Kan.	25,000	20	10,000,000
Kansas City, Mo.	10,000	50	.....
Argentine, Kan.	4,500	..	.....
Madison, Ind.	500	..	100,000

Kansas City, Mo., June 2.—There is decided improvement in the situation this morning and there is a general feeling that Kansas City has seen the worst of the flood. Unofficial weather gauges in the union depot showed a fall of about six inches during the night and the official report is stationary, the water being 35 feet at 6 a. m.

The danger of a famine has passed and the railroads are confident that they will be able to bring in ample supplies from this time on. The stock of meats in the packing houses, most of which can be taken out in boats, proves to be greater than at first supposed, and there is no doubt that there is sufficient meat to sustain the city for a week, even if nothing is brought in from outside. There is a greater scarcity of food in Kansas City, Kan., but with the opening of the electric line from Leavenworth, it is thought that there will be no distress of an acute description.

Vast Area of Flood.

The general situation, however, is still appalling. Twenty-five hundred square miles of the most fertile valleys of Kansas and Missouri, including populous cities, are covered with flood waters ranging from one to forty feet in depth. It is a continuous sea, whose eddying and fast-rushing surface is strewn with human corpses, the carcasses of thousands of cattle and horses and the ruins of demolished houses or great store buildings.

Above the surface, here and there in isolated spots in the country, but thickly in the cities and towns, white flags improvised out of bed clothing float from second-story windows, mute signals of distress warning rescuers that people within are in danger of death by drowning or starvation.

Epidemic Is Feared.

Now that the waters have begun to recede in this district, fear is expressed of the epidemic that is almost sure to follow the uncovering of the flood-swept land. Great stagnant pools must inevitably be abundant for many days to come and refuse of all kinds be left scattered far and wide.

Superintendent Goodwin, of the waterworks department, announced this morning that he believed the water supply would be in a measure restored by nightfall. He has placed a pump and boiler in the center of Allen street and is running a supply pipe into a 20-inch main leading to the Holly street reservoir. This, he says, he can fill by night, giving the city better protection against fire, and providing water for sanitary purposes. All the cable lines have resumed, and are running as usual. The power plant of the electric lines is under water and these roads will not be able to run until the water subsides.

Much Mail Destroyed.

The first mails from the west have come in, one late last night and another from Wichita this morning. Nothing has come yet from the flooded district around Topeka and Lawrence and it is not likely that any will arrive for several days after the water subsides. About two carloads of second, third and fourth class mail matter have been lost in the freight yards. The water is now about 5 feet above the bottoms of the mail cars and running strongly. It may be possible to dry out mail after its recovery but at present Supt. Taft, of the railway service, classes that mail among the lost articles.

The financial damage is estimated by prominent business men at anywhere between $10,000,000 and $25,000,000 in this city alone, but there is no method of determining this with any accuracy. One man's guess is as good as another's.

Buildings Begin to Crumble.

The great danger now is the crumbling of brick buildings, and this has begun in some quarters where old buildings are standing. Here and there the corner of a brick structure has gone down, but there has been no general collapse as yet of any large building. All through the freight yards numbers of cars are being loosened from their trucks and are floating down stream. When swept along by the current, they make a high class battering ram, and the front of any building that receives many shocks from them is bound to suffer material damage.

The gas company has announced that it hoped to restore the supply of gas during the day, but it failed this morning to make good its promise to supply sufficient gas for cooking purposes. Nine-tenths of the Kansas City households use gas for cooking and the result was that the great majority of breakfasts were cold. The gas company hoped for better luck by night.

Mild Form of Martial Law.

A mild type of martial law was in force last night. Soldiers were stationed all over the business part of the city, and while no attempt was made to keep people off the streets, anybody walking abroad after midnight was compelled to give an account of himself, but still it is known much plundering went on in the submerged district.

At 9 o'clock this morning, the Kaw river was falling slowly but steadily. All through the wholesale districts the buildings showed evidence of the decline, and watchmen in the freight houses, who had rigged up water gauges of their own, declared that the fall since daylight was about six inches. Unofficial reports indicate that the decline is about one-half inch per hour.

Food Prices Raised by Combine.

This city, Kansas City, Kan., and Topeka, Kan., are the greatest sufferers. Their situation is deplorable. Hundreds of persons are reported drowned, hundreds were rescued and thousands of homeless persons were fed by relief committees. Relief was offered by unscathed cities near by, by cities of other states and by the government. The federal authorities sent 1,000 tents to this place and today the bluffs are transformed into a tented city.

In all sections where the people suffered from the floods the prices of provisions leaped higher and higher as the call for food became more urgent. Eggs, that had been twelve cents a dozen, rose to fifty cents. Other edibles, especially fresh meats and vegetables, rose in proportion and were almost unobtainable at famine prices.

Much of this scarcity is due to the flooding of gardens, stores and packing-houses, but it is reported that merchants whose stocks were untouched by the floods combined and agreed to raise the prices of their products to double and treble what they were before the coming of the flood.

Sickness is adding its terrors to the suffering of the homeless refugees from the flood districts. In Topeka an epidemic of measles and scarlet fever is rife. In this city there is a great deal of pneumonia. While the citizens and officials were rescuing victims from North Topeka. The physicians were hurrying from patient to patient among those saved. All were overworked, but they kept going in hope of preventing a spread of the epidemic.

Thieves were busy last night in this city and Topeka. Undaunted by the swift waters which officials braved with trepidation to rescue human life, the thieves floated about in boats, plundering deserted homes and business houses, although they knew the police were ordered to shoot on sight any persons seen to be stealing.

Survivors Rescued.

This morning it was announced by the police engaged in relief work in the east bottoms that all the people who had been imprisoned in houses in that district had been rescued, and that there was no chance of any further loss of life.

The story yesterday of fifty Belgians drowned in the east bottoms was today found to be untrue.

One brick house two stories high has fallen down, and about half a dozen frame cottages have been washed from their foundations. With these exceptions all the buildings in the east bottoms are uninjured.

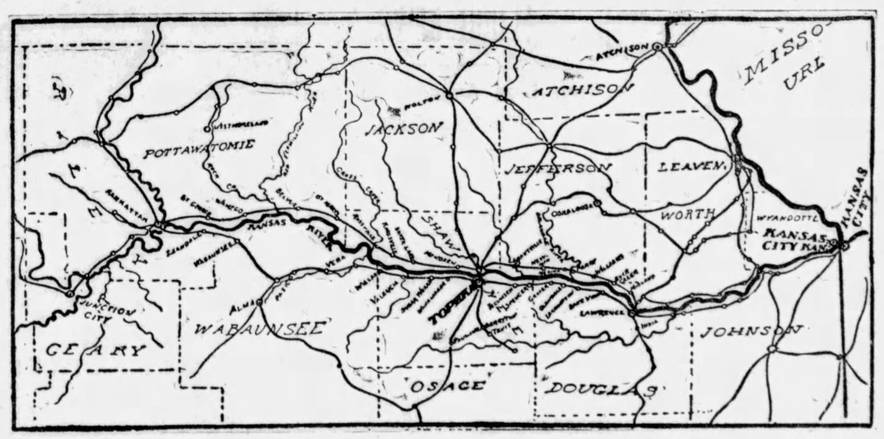
ST. LOUIS MENACED NOW

Danger Line Reached and Great Damage Sure to Follow.

St. Louis, June 2.—The Mississippi has risen to 30 feet, the danger line at St. Louis, and continues to rise at the rate of more than two feet a day. Indications are that the thirty-four foot stage at St. Louis, predicted by the signal service bureau, will be exceeded. A thirty-four foot stage at St. Louis means immense loss. Already tens of thousands of acres of land on the Missouri and Illinois sides are under water north of here. Sweeping from above with the added impetus of dozens of swollen tributaries, the Mississippi has leaped from its accustomed channel until its spread embraces all the low lands contiguous to its banks. Hourly it reaches further. In a half dozen places between Alton and St. Louis the river with its lagoons and bayous is from five to seven miles wide.

The crest of the Missouri has not yet reached the Mississippi, and yet the Missouri is pouring into the Mississippi with such force as to check the current of the Father of Waters and make a great lake of floating stationary drift-wood just north of the confluence of these great water courses. Missouri Point, a long tongue of land running down between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers to a point where they join, is the most threatened district north of St. Louis. Missouri Point is a populous, fertile farming country of at least 50,000 acres. If the rivers unite across the point as they threaten to do, the loss to crops will be enormous. Already hundreds of families are moving to higher ground.

At St. Charles, Mo., a few miles west on the Missouri river, the water has spread out over three miles of country.



VALLEY OF THE KANSAS RIVER, SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE FLOOD DISTRICT.

GREAT LEVEE GIVES WAY

Sixty Miles of Rich Farm Land Flood-Swept.

Keokuk, Iowa, June 2.—Six hundred square miles of rich farming land along the Mississippi, south of here, is under water. The Egyptian levee broke during the night in two places, and there are now more than twenty breaks in it. This levee runs from the Mississippi at Alexandria to the Bluffs, and protects the low land as far south as Hannibal from overflowing by the Des Moines. A strip of county ten miles wide and sixty miles long is now under water, and the crops, which never looked better, will be a total loss. Much of the land overflowed has not been flooded for thirty-three years. The loss will reach $1,000,000. The town of Alexandria, Iowa, six miles south of Keokuk, is entirely submerged, and the people are living in the second stories and making preparations to move.

A strip of land 300 feet long and 25 feet wide along the river front is the only land in the town that is not flooded. This is crowded with horses, cattle, hogs and people with household belongings.

Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the Hunt levee, which protects the bottoms from Warsaw to Quincy, on the Illinois side. Men are at work on it, and it can stand a few more inches of a rise. The loss of live stock will prove very heavy.

Bodies Floating Away.

Kansas City, June 2.—The police upon duty in the trestle of the elevated railway in the west bottoms counted eight bodies floating past there this afternoon, and the bodies of three others can be seen caught in the trees at the north end of the Hannibal bridge at what was formerly Harlem.

Rescue by Government Boat.

Lexington, Mo., June 2.—The Missouri river here is still rising and is within six inches of the high water mark of 1881. Fifty square miles of bottom land opposite here are covered. Houses and barns are floating down the river today. The government steamer Atalanta has removed many flood sufferers from the lowlands here.

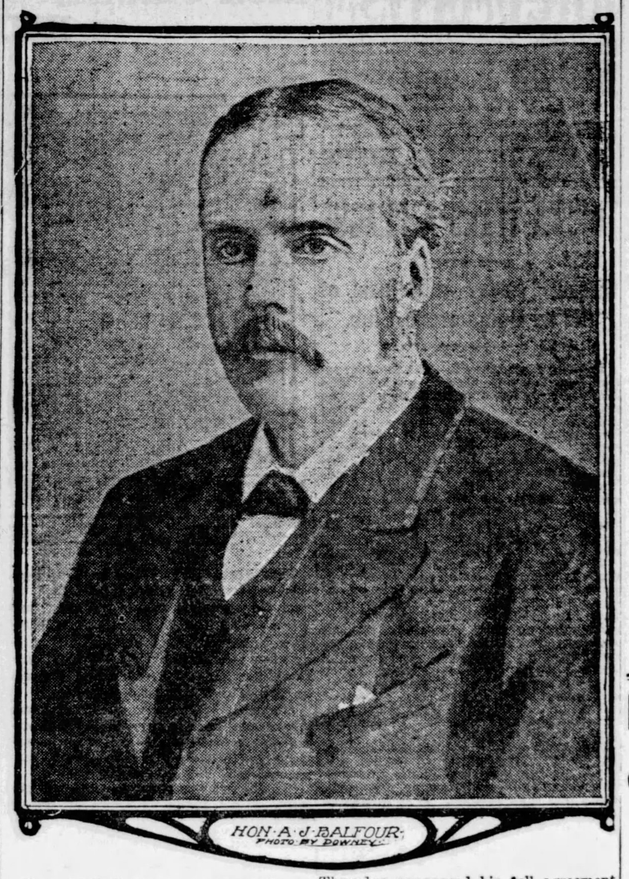
Work of Rescue at Lawrence.

Lawrence, Kas., June 2.—The river here is still falling. No loss of life is reported and no serious suffering is being experienced by the homeless. It is believed that all in the flooded district will have been removed to places of safety before nightfall.

VICTIMS OF ROBBERS OR OF STRIKERS

Chicago, June 2.—Relatives of Daniel D. Case, whose body was found near Meridian, Miss., yesterday, believe that he was slain by bank robbers or by striking hands. They also think that John Merrill, Case's companion has met a like fate. Case and Merrill, who were private detectives, went to Mississippi, to aid in quelling strike riots on the Mobile & Ohio railroad. It is said that they were formerly active in running down several bank robbers, and it is believed possible that these criminals followed them and took their revenge.

THE BRITISH PREMIER.



Hon. A. J. Balfour, premier of Great Britain, who in the house of commons Thursday announced his full agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's plan for imperial reciprocity or protection.

REFUGEES IN THE TREES

Appalling Conditions at Keokuk and Des Moines.

Des Moines, Ia., June 2.—It is near the mouth of the river at Keokuk that conditions are the worst today. The situation is appalling. The river is six and eight miles wide in places, and in every direction may be seen refugees on roofs of houses and in trees shouting for help that seems impossible. At Benton Point, Farmington and Bonaparte great damage has been wrought by the flood and half the towns are under water. It practically has been determined that there will be no extra session of the legislature. Governor Cummins is satisfied that he can supply the needs of the flood sufferers and tornado victims by borrowing money, and have the next session of the legislature approve his course. The situation in Des Moines is still disheartening, although the water continues to fal rapidly.

The wide territory that was flooded presents a sad picture. Men and women who have anxiously watched for the water to go down today wandered over the muddy streets to the houses which had been homes.

Many are planning to move out of these places. The walls are damp, and every effort will be put forth by the committees in the field to see that they are dried as rapidly as possible, for sickness, it is feared, may come if people are allowed to enter them in their present condition. Train service here on the main lines is once more nearly normal. At Ottumwa the water has begun to decline, but it is still rising between Keosauqua and Keokuk. Water floats through the main streets of Ottumwa, four miles of the main line of the Burlington tracks are under water, the light and water plants are shut down and business is prostrated. The main southwest line of the Rock Island has not got a train through Eldon for three days. Numerous bridges have been washed out between there and Keokuk.

FEUDIST TRIAL JUNE 23

Change of Venue in Cases of Jett and White.

Jackson, Ky., June 2.—Change of venue has been granted in the Jett and White murder cases to Morgan county, and the trials set for June 23. The transfer to Morgan county was on the grounds of "inability to secure an elisor satisfactory to both parties."

The night passed quietly. There was shooting in the outskirts of the town, but none in the vicinity of the jail or camp. Scouting parties under orders to capture the search light on the mountain reported at daylight that nothing had been seen of the light.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS

One Man Killed and Two Injured When Box Fell.

Chicago, June 2.—One man dead, two others severely injured and 300 employes in a panic was the result last night of an accidental explosion of fireworks in the wholesale merchandise house of Butler Bros., 7 West Randolph street. A heavy box filled with explosives fell from a truck in the basement and exploded with terrific force. When the debris was cleared away, John Swanson, foreman of the packing room, was found lying dead on the floor with the right side of his head blown off. Charles Paulson, a truckman, was found unconscious with both legs broken; Henry Olson was suffering from burns and bruises on the face and was unconscious. The explosion scattered boxes of merchandise in all directions, shattered window glass and nearly blinded the workmen. All, however, except those named, escaped serious injury, joining with 75 girl stenographers on the floor above in a wild rush for the street.

LAUNCHING A FAILURE

Bottle of Beer Broken on the Side Instead of Over Bow.

Chicago, June 2.—Failure marked an attempt to christen Milwaukee's new fireboat in Chicago river this morning. The vessel left the ways safely, but Miss Frances Connelly, who was to christen the craft, was at the time a dozen yards from the christening stage. The ribbons holding the bottle of beer substituted for champagne in the christening ceremony, snapped when the boat struck the water and the next moment the sides of the hull were bathed in the amber fluid, but when the bottle broke no name was spoken by the ship's sponsor. Instead Miss Connelly stood in tearful surprise upon the bank nearby. The failure of the christening resulted from a misunderstanding of signals among the launching party.

WOMEN LED IN A RIOT

Turbulent Strikers in New York City.

New York, June 2.—Women led an attack today by striking members of the Rockmens and Excavators' union on workmen on a new building on Avenue B, during which one policeman was badly hurt and scores of the strikers and workmen were clubbed by the police.

Granite paving blocks were used today as weapons by 300 strikers who attacked 50 workmen paving Elm street. Several workmen were injured and the strikers were badly beaten by policemen.

A general strike of iron workers, engineers and helpers was declared today on a new hotel being erected at Fifty-fifth and Fifth avenue. The reason advanced for the strike is that a number of iron beams were delivered during the night by non-union drivers under the protection of Pinkerton men.

SENT TO THE PEN FOR CLIPPING HAIR

Columbus, O., June 2.—Rothy Rickman was received today at the state prison from Akron, for an unusual crime. He cut a braid of fine hair from the head of a girl on the street. The court construed the law so as to permit his conviction under the law of pocket picking, larceny from the person.

President Roosevelt's Newsboy

THIS IS WILLIAM SMITH, the boy who sells THE SATURDAY EVENING POST to President Roosevelt every Thursday. Last fall William started to sell THE POST in Washington. He already sold newspapers. One day, after he had received his supply of the out-of-town newspapers, he passed the White House and noticed that some papers which he had had for almost two hours were just being delivered. Next day was THE SATURDAY EVENING POST day. As soon as he had gotten his package he started for the White House on his bicycle at top speed, and sold as many copies as possible among the attaches. A few days later the President noticed a newspaper which he knew was to contain something in which he was interested. He called for his copy, but was told that it had not yet arrived. Inquiry was made as to where the copy which he had seen came from. He was told that "it was delivered by William Smith, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST boy," it being related how he had been supplying the White House staff ahead of the regular carrier. The President left instructions with Secretary Cortelyou that William be brought to him. He shook hands with him and said that thereafter he wanted him to deliver his copies of the daily papers and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The story of "The President's Newsboy" traveled, and now, in addition to his newspapers, William sells from 400 to 500 copies of THE POST each week, principally to members of Congress, the President's household, and department clerks.

There are 6000 boys like William Smith selling THE SATURDAY EVENING POST all over the country. They do it Friday afternoons after school hours and on Saturdays. Some are making $15.00 a week. We want more boys. It costs nothing to start; we send the first week's supply of 10 copies free. If you write to-day, YOU CAN START NEXT WEEK.

$250 in Extra Cash Prizes

will be given Next Month to Boys who do Good Work

BOY DEPARTMENT, THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
527 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND

Chamberlain's Speech Favoring Abandonment of Free Trade.

London, May 29.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's protectionist policy is the all pervading topic of discussion here. His masterful assertion that he would make reciprocal trade between the mother country and her colonies the question of the hour has been sensationally fulfilled. Columns of comment fill the afternoon newspapers and every one is asking: "Does it mean dissolution?" Some maintain that the government contemplates appealing to the country on preferential trade and old age pensions immediately after the close of the present session of parliament, at the beginning of August, while others maintain that the government has not the slightest intention of giving up its unexpired term of office.

A definite decision will probably be arrived at shortly, and will depend almost entirely on the result of the propaganda now undertaken by the press and the members of the house of commons. If the indications show that Mr. Chamberlain is likely to have the country at his back a general election at the end of this year is extremely probable.

The colonial secretary himself, the Associated Press learns, is doubtful if he could win out just at present, but he is enthusiastically positive that with political agitation the constituencies can be brought to see the wisdom of his policy. Those who have discussed the preferential scheme with its author say he never exhibited such keen interest in any topic.

In this crusade the colonial secretary is absolutely in harmony with Premier Balfour and harbors no designs on the premiership. If a general election occurred tomorrow and Mr. Chamberlain's program was carried, Mr. Balfour would again take the reins of government. The only practical development likely to occur in the near future is a series of political ships from the leaders on both sides. The opposition is almost solidly opposed to a modification of free trade and will endeavor to arouse that public ferment which was associated with the corn tax days. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and such Unionists as agree with them, will try to extract from the public that degree of support which they may interpret as a popular mandate. All signs point to a lengthy campaign on the lines of protection versus free trade, which is likely to destroy party lines almost as much as did the home rule question. In all the arguments the example and probable attitude of the United States will figure largely. The opponents of the scheme point out that the comparative immunity of the American from taxation precludes his prosperity under protection being applicable to the Britisher, who, as even the government organs admit, is already so heavily taxed that the initial years of protection with higher priced food would be a severe strain on him and possibly create bitter dissatisfaction among the poorer classes.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has again proved himself the strong man of the cabinet. In a debate, which may prove the most momentous of the present session, he has in a frank and bold speech further developed the policy which will be universally regarded as an entire reversal of Great Britain's fiscal position, and at the same time he proved that he has managed to carry the government with him against their convictions. The impression left on the minds of the crowded chamber was that the country is on the eve of a dissolution of parliament and that, as in 1900, Mr. Chamberlain carried the country with him on the South African policy, he has now converted his colleagues to the belief that he will be able to carry it again on the policy of preferential trade within the empire. In addition to asking for a mandate to tax food, he asks for power to engage in a tariff war with Germany on Canada's account, and to fight the American trusts with a protective tariff. It is safe to say that no such sudden revolution has been experienced in the political situation for very many years, nor anything so sensational.

The debate last night practically ended with Mr. Chamberlain's speech and the house emptied into the lobbies. What little enthusiasm was displayed was on the liberal side of the house. The conservatives listened to the speech in chilling silence, indicative of alarm and uncertainty as to the outcome of the unexpected situation. Nearly a hundred conservative members immediately intimated to the government whip and to Mr. Chamberlain their intention to take the opinion of their constituents on the new policy during the Whitsuntide recess.

All this morning's papers published editorials commenting on the importance and far-reaching consequence of yesterday's debate. The Liberal papers point out that while Premier Balfour professed to regard the subject as only one for discussion and without immediate import, Mr. Chamberlain treated the subject as a burning question of moment. No paper, however, doubts that Mr. Balfour has been practically converted. The conservative organ, the Standard, says point blank that the speeches of the two ministers were evidently prepared in concert and other government organs recognize the same thing.

Little attempt is made at the present stage to discuss the intrinsic merits of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Attention is rather directed to the possibilities of such a political revolution, which is calculated to effect a new cleavage of parties at home with unforseeable developments abroad. The Morning Post remarks that the British electorate is asked to make a decision such as can come but once in a century, a decision which must govern for better or worse the empire and through it the future of the world.

The Daily Telegraph opens discussion on the proposed policy with a special column article headed: "Will America Retaliate?" in which it analyzes the trade between Great Britain and the United States, and showing that in 1891 the British exports to the United States amounted to $91,900,000, while America's exports to Great Britain were $540,000,000. The article declares that a tariff war with the United States is inconceivable. It would create such a financial and industrial crisis in the United States as has never been known. America's answer to imperial reciprocity, therefore, would not be retallation, but an offer to trade under more favorable terms.

German Opinion.

Berlin, May 29.—The newspapers here treat the assent of Premier Balfour to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's plan for a preferential tariff within the British empire and Mr. Chamberlain's second speech on this subject as serious matters, saying that anything which might irritate British feeling should be carefully avoided. They argue quietly that Great Britain engaging in tariff hostilities with Germany over Canada would lead to a trade controversy with the rest of Europe and the United States. The official attitude is to wait and see how Mr. Chamberlain's policy develops.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Boston, Mass., May 27.—Hundreds of friends and admirers of Julia Ward Howe congratulated her today upon the attainment of her eighty-fourth birthday. Felicitous letters and messages were likewise received from many parts of the country.

Born three days after the birth of Queen Victoria, Mrs. Howe is today very active in the intellectual and and social world of New England, and one of the

JULIA WARD HOWE.

most remarkable examples of mental and physical vigor extant. It is not unusual for her to deliver three or four addresses a week, and no woman in Boston can equal her as a toastmistress at a dinner or as an after-dinner speaker. She rarely fails to attend a meeting of the Boston Authors' club, of which she is president, and she still takes an active interest in the New England Woman's club, the oldest and one of the largest woman's clubs in America. She is president of a number of other clubs, and it is not unusual for her to attend two or three meetings in a single day, while she is frequently seen at evening meetings.

TROLLEY SLEEPERS.

Cleveland, June 2.—About July 1 the first sleeping car to be operated on a trolley road in the United States will be put into service between Columbus and Cincinnati on the lines of the Appleyard syndicate. The car, which is being built in New Jersew, is nearing completion and will have 20 berths finished throughout in the most modern style and will in every way challenge comparison with the best that there is on the steam roads of the country. Other regular sleeping cars will be put into service if the first one is patronized. The car will run from Dayton to Cincinnati over the line of the Southern Ohio Traction until the Appleyard system is completed.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 2.—Over fifty cases of smallpox have been discovered in the southeastern part of the city. The health officers believe nearly every family living in that section of the city has been exposed and steps are being taken to quarantine the entire ward.

GEN. POLE-CAREW TO TAKE COMMAND OF TROOPS IN EGYPT

London, May 27.—General Pole-Carew and his wife are to go to Egypt. Gen. Pole-Carew will be the new commander of the British forces in Egypt, a post which was refused by General Herbert Eaton, who married Miss Elizabeth French, an American girl.

HANNA YIELDED

On the Question of the Ohio Endorsement of President.

Cleveland, O., May 27.—Senator Hanna will not oppose the indorsement of President Roosevelt by the state Republican convention next week. This decision was reached yesterday afternoon after an all day conference with various Republican leaders and President Roosevelt was immediately informed of the senator's decision.

In addition to a statement from the President yesterday to the effect that those who favored his renomination would indorse him, a private message was sent to Senator Hanna, supposedly explanatory of this statement, and also, it is said, seeking the indorsement of Ohio politicians. Senator Hanna admitted that he had received such a communication from President Roosevelt, but refused at first to make any statement as to what his reply would be. However, the President's words had put the whole subject of indorsement in such shape that quick and positive decision was necessary. Unlike the statement of a few days ago, in which the senator stated that he did not favor President Roosevelt's indorsement, that given out late yesterday is as follows:

"I am in receipt of a telegram from President Roosevelt which indicates to me his desire to have the indorsement of the Ohio Republican state convention for his administration and candidacy. In view of this I shall not oppose such action by the convention and I have telegraphed the President to that effect."

WALL STREET FAVORS HIM

Moneyed Interests Will Support Roosevelt, Says Dill

Minneapolis, Minn., June 2.—James B. Dill, New York corporation lawyer, who is in a position to speak for Gotham's moneyed interests, discredits the statement that Wall street is against Roosevelt. "It is unfair and unjust," he says, "to say that Wall street is opposed to President Roosevelt. The sound, conservative moneyed interests have faith in his and favor his re-election. They have great admiration for his honesty and pluck.

"The animosity exists only in the minds of the speculative class. By this I mean pure speculators. They are in a minority and the most of them vote the Democratic ticket anyway. They supported Cleveland. To them is due the possibility of storms in the financial world. They do not form the solid element known collectively as Wall street. They are fathers of illegitimate, feverborn corporations, organized solely for the purpose of unloading indigestible securities upon the deceived public.

"The moneyed interests of Wall street are represented by men who have money and have earned it. The speculators are the men who have not got it and expect to get it in some old way or other, it doesn't matter much to them which. It is in this latter class that Mr. Roosevelt has enemies, but this class is not Wall street by any means."

OVER $3,000,000 GOING TO EUROPE

New York, June 2.—Lazard Freres will ship $1,000,000 gold to Europe on Thursday. Baring, Magaun & Co., representing Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, have increased the latter's shipment for Thursday from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Von Hoffman & Co., will ship $250,000 gold the same day. Goldman, Sachs & Co., will probably ship $1,000,000 gold to Europe by Thursday's steamer.

Victoria, B. C., June 2.—Col. Pryor has been dismissed by Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henry Joliet and Charles McBride, member for Delta, and leader of the opposition, was called upon to form a ministry. This dismissal of the premier was due to his connection with the contract for the supply of the cable for Chimney creek bridge, which was supplied by his firm. The opposition alleged wrongdoing in the manner in which the contract was secured.

MACHEN ARRESTED.

He Is Charged With Receiving Bribes From Contractors.

Washington, May 27.—A. W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery service who was relieved from duty some time ago, was arrested today at the instigation of Postoffice department charged with receiving bribes from contractors. These bribes are supposed to aggregate more than $20,000.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, this afternoon, issued the following statement:

"Mr. A. W. Machen, general superintendent free delivery system, was arrested at 1 o'clock today. He is charged with receiving bribes amounting in all to about $22,000 in connection with a contract held by Groff Brothers, of Washington, D. C., for a patent fastener used

AUGUST MACHEN.

on street letter boxes known as the Groff fastener. The Postoffice department in the past ten years has used about $160,000 worth of the fasteners and it is shown by ample evidence that for the past three years, at least, Mr. Machen has been receiving 40 per cent. of the amounts paid to the Groffs. The transaction of the business was conducted by Diller B. Groff, who controls the patent of his brother, Samuel M., a policeman."

The arrest of Mr. Machen was the concluding act of an examination of him which had been conducted for three hours today by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, Inspector Fosnes, who relieved Mr. Machen as chief of the free delivery system, and Postoffice Inspector Myer. At the conclusion of the examination Deputy United States Marshal Springman was called into General Bristow's office and made the arrest.

The warrant on which Machen was arrested charged him with receiving a bribe.

It was understood that other arrests were to follow.

Mr. Machen will be immediately dismissed by the postmaster general.

The amount of the money paid during the past ten years to Groff Brothers in Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's statement was subsequently changed to $140,000.

Washington, May 27.—Edwin W. Lawrence, of Rutland, Vt., was today appointed assistant attorney in the office of the assistant attorney general for the Postoffice department to succeed Daniel N. Miller, recently removed and arrested on charges of receiving bribes. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the Vermont bar. The investigation of affairs in the assistant attorney general's office continues.

MACHEN'S CASE.

Washington, June 1.—The case of August W. Machen, former general superintendent of the free delivery system of the postoffice department, who was arrested on a charge of receiving a percentage of the profits of a concern furnishing supplies to the postoffice department, will be presented to the grand jury Wednesday.

Witnesses have been subpoenaed not only from this city, but from Westminister, Maryland, Mr. Machen's summer residence, and Toledo, Ohio, his former home.

Postoffice Inspector Mayer, of Chicago, who worked up most of the evidence against Machen, will be one of the chief witnesses for the government. Other inspectors who were active in the case will also be called. Precautions have been taken to keep the identity of the witnesses secret. Their names, by direction of the court, are under seal.

The public record of the case in the district attorney's office, appears under the title, "The United States vs. John Doe."

Postmaster General Payne today called attention to the published charges that the amount paid by the government for rentals of postoffices in New York state exceeded what they should be, by over $500,000. "The fact is," he said, "that the total amount of rentals for postoffices in the state last year aggregated only $466,811.83. This includes rent, light and heating."

AID TO FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Washington, June 1.—The war department is exerting its full powers and going to the extreme warrant of the law in aiding the flood sufferers in the west. Putting aside all technical questions as to the power of the department to move in the matter without violating the law prohibiting the expenditure of government supplies without direct order of Congress, Acting Secretary Sanger has assumed full responsibility for the extension of relief where this is necessary to save human life, and, if necessary, Congress will be asked later to approve this exercise of authority.

By direction of the department the military officers in the distressed region will not only provide tents to shelter the homeless, but will be allowed to exercise their judgment as to the issue of such military supplies and rations as can be spared from the military posts. It is expected that judgment will be shown in the issue of these rations, and that there will be no wholesale and indiscriminate support of entire communities. In addition to this General Gillespie, chief of engineers, has not only authorized the use of all of the boats and pontoons at the river and harbor works within reach of the flooded section to save life and property, but upon his inquiry Major Lender, the engineer officer in charge at Fort Leavenworth, has stated that he can very soon build 1,200 feet of pontoon bridging, and this will be transported as quickly as possible to the places where it is needed to reopen communication.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.

CLEANING UP.

Postmaster-General Undoing Much of Beavers' Work.

Washington, May 29.—As a result of thorough overhauling of the rosters of the postoffices throughout the country, Postmaster General Payne today announced his approval of instructions reducing the salaries of assistant postmasters at the following second class postoffices to 90 per cent of the salaries of the respective postmasters:

Cairo, Ill.; Clarinda, Iowa; East St. Louis, Ill.; Flushing, Fredonia and Geneva, N. Y.; Freehold, N. J.; Warren, Pa.; Hagerstown, Md.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Stamford, Conn.; Stevens Point, Wis., and Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico.

He has found 35 officials in the postal service who hold office under designations not authorized by law, and directed that their positions be changed to conform to the law governing them. They were in the following offices: New Orleans, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Washington, Chester, Pa., Los Angeles, Louisville, Nashville, Newburgh, N. Y., Utica and Chicago. Among those designations not authorized by law are: "Superintendent of stations," although there is a superintendent for each separate station; "auditor of stations," "inspector of stations," etc.

Assistant Postmaster General Wynne spent the day in an endeavor to undo a large part of Beavers' work for the last few years. Under pressure from senators and representatives in congress he had gradually increased the salaries of assistant postmasters and clerks in a large number of Presidential postoffices throughout the country. As there are nearly 5,000 Presidential offices and the annual pay roll for clerk hire amounts to $14,000,000 and salaries of assistant postmasters to $1,450,000, a systematic advance all along the line in response to the wishes of members of congress has amounted in a few years to a large sum.

By direction of the postmaster general the first assistant has begun to send out a circular letter ordering them at once to report in regard to this matter and to bring the pay of assistant postmasters within the law and the postal regulations. An assistant postmaster may not have salary in excess of one-half of that of the postmaster, and it has been found that in a large percentage of cases the process of increasing salaries has gone on to such an extent that many million dollars have been expended in violation of law and the postmaster general's orders. The same is true of clerk hire.

Samuel A. Groff who was arrested Wednesday for complicity in the Machen bribery case, appeared today before United States Commissioner Taylor, and renewed his bond of $5,000 for his appearance June 9, when he and his brother will be given a hearing. Alvin W. Chapin went on his bond.

CONSTABULARY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Washington, May 28.—The War department is giving serious consideration to a proposition that has come through Colonel Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, from Gen. Henry T. Allen, chief of the Philippine constabulary, looking to the improvement of that service. General Allen believes that a fine career offers in the constabulary for graduates of the American military schools who have any special aptitude for military work. He believes that fifteen or twenty such young men annually could be placed in the constabulary as officers to the advantage of the service and of those selected. While at first the men appointed would not be as valuable as the highest grade of non-commissioned officers who already have had service in the Philippines, General Allen feels that in the long run they would be superior to the class of men who are now entering the service. The pay and emoluments are to be increased. At present the pay runs from $800 to $900 for a third lieutenant to $1,200 to $1,600 for a captain, beside which the allowances are ample for house rent and there are no hospital expenses.

Owing to the number of stations the percentage of officers in the constabulary is large. Their duties are much more responsible and varied than that of corresponding grades in the regular service. Heretofore the department has pursued the plan of allowing the Philippine government to select all its constabulary officers, preference being given to discharged soldiers who have picked up a knowledge of Spanish and Tagalog and have become acquainted with the country through their military service. It is not intended to depart from this policy to any considerable degree, but it is probable that General Allen's suggestion will be accepted as a means of elevating the personnel of the constabulary.

CASTRO'S BLOCKADE DECREE

Washington, June 1.—It is probable that the United States government will recognize the legality of President Castro's decree, closing a number of ports in Venezuela, now in the possession of the insurgents. Technically this decree does not constitute a blockade, but practically the consequences of its enforcement would be similar to one. No foreign vessel has a right to trade in a closed port under pain of seizure, and that is the penalty imposed on captured blockade runners. It is assumed that the Venezuelan government will have ready a suitable number of vessels to make seizures and enforce the decree. It is known that for some time past, that government has been quietly increasing the small nucleus of the navy left at the end of the allied powers' blockade, and it may be now in a position to establish an effective blockade in the insurgent ports. If not, then as paper blockades are not recognized in international law, each nation must determine for itself whether it will respect the decree of closure. No notice has yet been received here, of the reported English protest against the refusal to recognize the last blockade order.

SYMPATHY WITH JEWS.

Washington, May 27.—Senators Alger and Burrows and Representative Luckin, representing the state of Michigan, called upon Secretary Hay at the department of state today and presented the resolutions adopted by the great Detroit mass meeting condemnatory of the attack upon the Jews at Kisheneff. The secretary listened with interest to the reading of the resolution which he promised to lay before the President upon his return to Washington and he also discussed the subject with his callers.

Many similar resolutions and letters of the same purport have been received by Secretary Hay, all of which will be acknowledged in due course. The Michigan delegation expressed themselves as satisfied that the universal and spontaneous action of the American people had had beneficial effect. They thought that the Russian government had already taken note of the ebullition of popular feeling in America by taking extraordinary precautions to prevent a recurrence of Jew baiting in Bessarabia.

Gen. McCook Stricken.

Washington, May June 1.—Word was received at the war department this morning that Major General Alex. McCook, U. S. N., retired, was stricken with appolexy at Dayton, O., Saturday, and is now in that city in a critical condition. Gen. McCook recently came here to live and only left for the west a few days ago.

Steamer Lost.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 29.—The British steamer Oakland foundered off Port Stephens today. Some of her passengers and crew were saved. The Oakland was a small coasting vessel of 228 tons.

LIEUT. BURBANK

Charged With Desertion by a Pretty Filipina Girl

Washington, June 1.—On the recommendation of Judge Advocate General Davis, the commanding general in the Philippines, has been instructed to investigate the case of Lieutenant Sidney S. Burbank, of the Sixth infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., who is charged by a Filipino girl who claims to be his wife, with desertion. It is alleged that the marriage occurred in the Philippines several months ago when Lieutenant Burbank was there with his regiment. The Filipino girl recently applied to the War department for assistance. She alleges that she is the legal wife of Lieutenant Burbank, and that he abandoned her and made no provision for her support. She asked that the department compel him to support her. She filed a copy of what she claimed was the marriage certificate. Lieutenant Burbank denies the marriage and characterizes the alleged certificate as a forgery. In order to clear up the matter General Davis at Manila has been instructed to ascertain the facts in regard to the alleged marriage and the issue of the alleged certificate. Lieutenant Burbnk is reported to be engaged to marry a young woman of Leavenworth, Kan.

MAX O'RELL DEAD.

New York, May 30.—Max O'Rell, whose real name was Paul Blouet, who died in Paris, was 55 years old. The popular lecturer and writer was born in Paris, in Brittany, in 1848, and educated in Paris. He fought in the Franco-Prussian war as a cavalry officer, was made prisoner at Sedan and on his return to France was employed among the troops sent by M. Thiers to suppress the Commune in Paris.

In this service he was severely wounded and disabled and received a pension on discharge from the army. Two years later he went to England as a correspondent of French papers, but had to

MAX O'RELL

struggle for a livelihood. He received a French mastership at St. Paul's school, in London, one of the chief English public schools, and though he was subjected to many of the troubles which a foreigner has to endure from schoolboys, he was a popular teacher for eight years, many of his pupils having kindly recollections of his presence in the school.

His experience gave him an insight into English life and a fund of anecdotes, which he utilized cleverly in his book, "John Bull and His Island," published in 1883. The sucess which this playful characterization of national traits obtained in England, led him to follow it up with "John Bull's Womankind," "The Dear Neighbors" and "Drat the Boys." He travelled widely on lecture tours, visiting Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, beside spending seven seasons in America. "Jonathan and His Continent" and "A Frenchman in America" were the result of his observations on this side of the Atlantic. He returned to France a few years ago, and was appointed to the editorial staff of the Figaro.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

London, May 28.—The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel on returning to her home one night recently, surprised two burglars at work in her bedroom, just ready to leave with $5,000 in jewelry. Although after a fight with the footman they reached the front door they found it locked, and Mrs. Keppel, explaining to them that it was impossible for them to escape, they awaited the arrival of

MRS. GEO. KEPPEL
PHOTO. BY HISTED

the police when they were taken in custody. Mrs. Keppel and her footman appeared in court against them.

Mrs. Keppel, who is a daughter of Admiral Sir William Edmoustone, and whose husband, the Hon. George Keppel, is a brother of the Duke of Albermarle, has paid several visits to the United States and has many friends in New York and Newport. It will be remembered that with Lady Londonberry and Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Keppel was among those on board the Shamrock II, May 22, 1901, with King Edward, when the yacht was dismasted in the Solent.

RESERVOIR DAM BREAKS

Family Carried Away in the Flood in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., June 2.—The Minnesota Reservoir is on a rampage, caused by the bursting of the dam at Big Stone Lake, near the source of the reservoir. One mile this side of Henderson, Minn., the stream is a mile and a half in width, and at Henderson bridge, where at normal stage, the water flows 30 feet beneath, the angry waters are now laving the planking of the roadway. The members of an unknown family, recently arrived from Oklahoma, are all drowned, and their horses have been carried down into the Mississippi. Farm buildings near the river and the bridges have been damaged and the loss to crops will be heavy.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
939 Julia Street, New Orleans.

Radway's Ready Relief, cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

TOPEKA FEARS A PLAGUE

Citizens Angry at Refusal of Aid by Commercial Club.

Topeka, Kas., June 2.—The flood situation here today is materially better. The Kansas river fell during the night at the rate of an inch an hour. All those marooned in trees and flooded houses have now been removed to places of safety. At the Sardou bridge alone over 200 were landed last night. The previous estimate of 20 dead is still adhered to. Many reported missing are showing up, but it will only be possible to give the actual loss of life when the waters have finally receded. It is believed that several persons were drowned and that their bodies have floated away.

The work of relief went on through the night and has systematized. The greatest fear now in Topeka is an epidemic of diseases. At relief dopts, where refugees are huddled together, several persons suffering with contagious diseases were removed to hospitals as rapidly as possible. The absence of good drinking water is another disease breeder. Money is the thing most needed now, and citizens are contributing nobly. Offers of aid from outside cities are pouring in, but the governor and the Commercial club have so far refused all aid.

The attitude of the Commercial club, especially in the matter of outside aid, is not meeting with unanimous approval. The Commercial club has at its command less than $10,000. It is estimated by many that the work of relief and rehabilitation will require $100,000. Topeka is powerless to raise that amount of money without crippling itself seriously.

The Elks' club, which is up to the present time, the largest subscribers to the relief fund, $1,000 having been raised by that organization, has adopted resolutions condemning the Commercial club for its attitude. The resolutions characterize such action as unwise and an unpardonable exhibition of pride.

All of the Odd Fellow bodies in Topeka in joint session, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the A. O. U. W. have taken the same stand as the Elks, and have indorsed the resolutions adopted by the latter body.

Following the action of the Elks, the Masonic bodies in a mass meeting, unanimously resolved that "We, as Masons and subscribers to the relief fund, protest against the action of the Commercial club in refusing to accept outside contributions, and that the mayor and sheriff be requested and urged to protect the property and citizens of North Topeka by calling for the assistance of the state militia and the federal troops."

The Commercial club at noon today voted to ask for outside aid for the sufferers. Yesterday the club voted that no aid from outside would be accepted, but the distress of the people today is so great that the community cannot provide for all, and so the charity of the country is appealed to. This action was taken after an address by Governor Bailey, who has just returned to the city from Mound City, where he has been waterbound since last Thursday. The governor pointed out to the club the necessities of the suffering people and the inability of the community to provide properly for them and relieve their wants, and said that while he wanted to work in harmony with the townspeople and its charitable organization, he saw his duty clearly, and he would this afternoon issue a proclamation calling upon the charitable people of the country to send aid in the form of money.

St. Louis' Danger Coming.

Washington, June 2.—Special river bulletin: There has been but little change in the flood situation since Monday morning. The Missouri river at Kansas City is about stationary at 35 feet, while the Mississippi at St. Louis has just about reached the danger line of thirty feet. North of St. Louis the Mississippi is above danger line as far as Dubuque, particularly between Keokuk and Hannibal, where the waters are 3½ and 4½ feet above. The Missouri, east of Kansas City, is several feet above danger line and still rising. This rise will continue for two or three days longer east of Booneville, Mo., and several feet more of water may be expected at St. Louis. In the Mississippi, north of the mouth of the Missouri, the additional rise will not be marked.

Colonel Miner Gives Prompt Relief

Washington, June 2.—Adjutant General Corbin today received the following dispatch from Colonel Miner, commander at Fort Leavenworth:

"Issued 10,000 rations to Kansas City, Kan., last night. Need was imperative. Ask to have action approved. Rations for this command up to 20th here. Believe when we can get to the country to the west of us that will be destitute of food. Advise shipping rations here as central point to meet this demand. Two companies of engineers and pontoon train are in readiness to be sent west. Believe they might be of use at Lawrence."

The department has taken no action yet upon Colonel Miner's recommendation for concentration of supplies at Fort Leavenworth.

CANADA NOW HOPEFUL

Expects to Gain by Chamberlain's Proposed Tariff.

Washington, June 2.—Hope of the reassembling of the high joint commission has been abandoned. A few months ago everything presaged a meeting of the joint commission, probably in Toronto, just after the adjournment of the Canadian parliment. The matter had progressed so far that the records of the old commission were drawn from their pigeonholes and preliminary exchanges had taken place between Sir Wilfred Laurier and Senator Fairbanks. Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the British parliament last week, it is said here, is largely responsible for the new attitude of Canada. The hope held out by him to Canada of perferential treatment for Canadian imports into England has overbalanced any desire the Canadians might have for reciprocity with the United States. The reciprocity proposition was the leading feature of the program to be submitted to the high joint commission, and as the Canadians show no disposition now to consider reciprocity, it is said, that there will be no occasion to reconvene the commission for the consideration of other and smaller subjects on the program.

Cocaine Habit Prevalent.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 2.—City Physician Herdman reported to the council that the cocaine habit, especially among the negroes of the city, is increasing at an appalling rate and that they are getting the drug at certain stores without restrictions. He asked that the law be enforced regarding selling the drug without a physician's prescription.

The negroes who are "fiends" here have a peculiar way of snuffing the drug instead of the swallow or the "hypo."

RICH CHINAMAN'S WIFE HELD AS A LABORER

LOO FONG (SISTER) MAK CHUE. (MRS LOO LIN) LIANG LOO. (MOTHER OF LOO LIN) LOO LIN BEN. LOO (SISTER)

New York, May 28.—Loo Lin Ben, whose wife, Mak Chue, is detained in San Francisco on the technicality that her husband is a laborer, although in reality he is one of the wealthy and progressive mercants in New York's Chinatown, has employed counsel to prepare an appeal to President Roosevelt.

Hundreds of friends, most of them Americans, have written to Loo Lin expressing regret that he should be humiliated and offering their services in any manner that he may command.

"If the spirit of the law barred my wife," said Loo Lin, "I would not feel so much disturbed; but although I have no knowledge of having an enemy, it seems to me that this must be the work of a person who is venting a personal spite. The exclusion act was never intended to bar a person like my wife.

"I am a merchant and not a laborer. My means are ample, to say the least, and my home is here. I like the United States, and I only wish that China could learn a lesson from this great Republic. But I should not like my country to learn a lesson in injustice and hospitality from the incident which now so greatly interests me.

"It is something of a paradox, in the light of the events of the last month, that my wife should have been engaged in writing for her paper articles telling her countrymen of the free institutions of the United States.

"I expect to hear before the end of the week that she has been released from that detention pen in San Francisco."

NIGHT FULL OF HORROR

Call for Aid by Stricken Towns in Georgia.

Gainesville, Ga., June 2.—The tornado which visited the towns of Gainesville, New Holland and White Sulphur, Ga., yesterday afternoon, resulted in the killing of about 100 men, women and children, according to reports which are as yet incomplete. It is estimated that forty persons were fatally injured and many more hurt. Probably one thousand persons are homeless.

Two hundred houses besides the Gainesville cotton mills were destroyed by the storm, aggregatig a property loss of $300,000. Last night brought increased misery to the tornado sufferers, for a steady rain set in late in the afternoon, attended by bitter cold weather.

The town was in total darkness all night and the streets were filled with debris. All night long physicians pushed their way through the wreckage, guided to the suffering victims by groans of agony. Here and there a fallen tree would block the way or a wrecked house would stop progress. Doctors and volunteers waded through mud and water knee deep.

A mass meeting was held this morning at which $500 was subscribed to a relief fund. A message has been sent to the secretary of war asking for tents to shelter the homeless and an appeal for aid is made to the public. The main need of the sufferers now is clothing and tents. Gov. Morrell has ordered 50 tents to Gainesville from Atlanta.

Today at noon a conservative estimate of the killed is 100 and injured 200, many of them fatally. The property loss is estimated at $600,000.

A committee was appointed at the mass meeting to bury the victims. The entire city will suspend business for the next 24 hours. The dead have been prepared for burial and graves are being made. The city pastors have been requested to act as a committee to see that every person has a suitable funeral. There will be 100 funerals here within the next 24 hours, if caskets can be procured. Thirty days rations for 1,000 people were also requested from Secretary Root.

CHICAGO JUDGES CHOSEN

Democrats Successful Because of Factional Fights.

Chicago, June 2.—By pluralities ranging from 20,000 down to 8,000 fourteen out of the eighteen Democratic candidates for positions on the Cook county bench were elected yesterday.

The Republicans elected only four of their candidates, and three of them by bare margins. Judge Brentano was re-elected judge of the superior court on the Republican ticket by a plurality of nearly 20,000 over Gustavus J. Tatge, his Democratic opponent.

For the positions on the circuit bench the three successful Republican candidates are Judges Richard S. Tuthill and John Gibbons and Frederick A. Smith. The three defeated Democratic candidates for circuit judgeships are Capt. William P. Black, former Judge William H. Barnum and Samuel Shaw Parks.

All the Democratic candidates nominated for the bench under the act of 1901, which has since been repealed, were elected. They ran from 15,000 to 23,000 votes ahead of their Republican antagonists, Thomas M. Hoyne receiving the largest plurality obtained by any candidate.

Party lines were obliterated in the election and fewer than one-fourth of the ballots cast were "straight." The rain and an apparent lack of interest in the election resulted in a light vote, an estimate upon the total number cast placing it in the neighborhood of 150,000, of which nearly 140,000 were cast for the Democratic and Republican candidates.

Judge Elbridge Hanecy, against whom a particular fight was made, was among the defeated. Frank Baker, who was elected as a Democrat, practiced law in Tiffin, O., from 1866 to 1873.

FERRIS WHEEL SOLD FOR A MERE PITTANCE

Chicago, June 2.—The Ferris wheel, the massive structure which was one of the main attractions to visitors on the midway during the World's Fair, in 1893, and which was subsequently removed to Lincoln Park, was today sold at public auction in Judge Chytraus' court. A junk dealer bid in the big wheel and the sum paid for the engines, buildings, boilers, etc., was $1,800. The wheel cost originally $362,000. Outstanding against it are bonds amounting to $300,000, and a floating debt of $100,000.

Havana, June 2.—The permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, accompanied by a message of transmission from President Palma, was read in the senate yesterday and then referred to the committee on foreign relations.

THIS BEGGAR DIED RICH

Supposed Pauper Found to Have Over $25,000.

Rochester, N. Y., June 2.—George Washington Todd, of Waddams Grove, Ill., who died near this city recently, and who was looked upon as a pauper for twenty years, begging an existence from the farmers of western New York and lower Canada, has been found to be rich. On his body was found $25,000 in government bonds. A petition has been presented to the Monroe county surrogate court and letters of administration issued to Todd's heirs, who live in Waddams Grove.

There also has been $28 on deposit in a Rochester bank to Todd's credit for many years, on which he never drew the interest. People who had Todd's confidence say that twenty years ago he was jilted by a girl in Illinois, and disappeared. His heirs learned of his identity through the newspapers.

FLOOD NEWS.

Crop Loss Amounts to One Million Dollars.

St. Louis, June 2.—The flood situation is more critical at Kansas City. Railroad work at a standstill. The food supply is short. Armourdale has been wiped out. The situation at Topeka is improving. Missouri and Mississippi rivers are still devastating vast sections of bottom lands in the vicinity of Keokuk. A strip of country ten miles by six is under water. The crops in that section, which never looked better, are a total loss, amounting to about a million dollars. Growing crops in sections between Kansas City and St. Louis, along the Missouri river, are being swept away.

Weekly Matket Report.

New York, May 30.—Bradstreet says: Wholesale trade awaits crop, labor and price developments. Too much rain is reported for western crops, but particularly for corn, the planting of which is still delayed.

The iron situation has been partially cleared up this week by the leading interest of 85,000 tons of pig iron at a price 50 to 75 cents below nominal quotations of last week. The sale has been on the basis of $18.50, valley furnaces, or $19.35 at Pittsburg. A sale of 10,000 tons for June delivery has brought a higher price. The tendency toward readjustment of prices of iron is also shown in the reduction of 25 to 50 cents per ton at seaboard markets. Large buyers at Chicago say they will take hold at concessions. Some resales of imported steel billets are noted at fractional concessions, but the steel market is still strong as a whole. Structural material is in good demand, notwithstanding labor troubles. Old iron and steel have been reduced in price.

The outlook as to the country's export trade is by no means depressing. Exports of manufactured goods for the month of April were only twice exceeded in the country's history.

Wheat, including flour exports, for the week during May 28 aggregate 4,677,678 bushels, against 5,293,645 last week, 3,906,645 in the week last year, and 4,138,970 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1, aggregate 205,571,810 bushels, against 223,424,846 last season, and 192,856,945 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 1,279,739 bushels, against 1,814,186 last week, 71,678 a year ago, and 2,037,343 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 61,436,841 bushels, against 25,900,597 last season, and 165,159,107 in 1901.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with May 28 number 181, as against 185 last week, 163 in the like week of 1902, 144 in 1901, 135 in 1900, and 129 in 1899. In Canada, failures for the week number 16, as compared with 10 last week and 18 in the corresponding week last year.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, June 2.—Close.—Flood news played the role of bogey man on Change and sent prices upward the dizzy heights at cannon-ball speed. The statistics were rather bearish at the opening, but they cut no figure in the face of the bull reports from the western and southwestern states. Shorts were wild with the excitement of a tremendous trade and the local board saw the most active market in many days. The wheat market opened 1c higher for cash, while the July option showed an advance of 1⅝@1¾c, and September a gain of 1c. There was plenty of selling at the opening by those who figured that there was considerable exaggeration, as is generally the case in a market of this kind, but it was all readily absorbed and later as the advices told of conditions even worse than early reports, there was a scramble to cover on part of short sellers and July was boosted to 75c. As this movement relaxed the price eased off again and at noon held steady around the opening figure. The bulk of the business was transacted in July. After midday there was another scurry to buy and the price of July was forced to 77c. There were still traders who thought that the present wheat crop is to be the largest on record, and backed up their opinions by selling on the rally, lowering the price to 75c, at the close 1¼c higher. Cash closed ⅝c higher and September 1⅞c higher. The weather map shows rains almost everywhere except in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast. The clear weather in the Northwest is taken to indicate that the dampness is coming to an end. The primary receipts were (3 days) 791,000; last week, 320,000; last year, 432,000. Shipments, 632,000; last week, 367,000; last year, 518,000. Wheat on passage shows an increase of 1,128,000.

The visible supply shows a decrease of about three and a half million. World's wheat shipments are immense, 12,416,000,

nearly five million over last year, but traders paid but little attention to figures so interested were they in the movement of the market. Foreign conditions are, with the exception of Russia, Bulgaria and Spain, as outlined in Broomhall's report quite satisfactory and traders have ceased to view the situation abroad with the alarm evidenced a few weeks since.

Although on the local board trade was not as heavy in corn as in wheat, the coarse grain showed even more strength than wheat. Heavy selling met the opening advance of 1¾c on July and 2c in September, but failed to effect any noticeable decline and the firmness was maintained by early sellers trying to get back in the market as the result of a scare on realization of predicted showers. Chicago reported some profit-taking, but there was no sign of any such movement here. The cash trade was quite brisk at advances corresponding to those in the futures. World's shipments of corn were 4,181,000; last year, 3,667,000. Corn on passage increased 1,436,000. Primary receipts were 2,070,000; last week, 807,000; last year, 1,048,000. Shipments, 947,000; last week, 359,000; last year, 386,000. The close was 1⅞ up on July and 2c higher for September.

An advance of ⅜c in July and ⅝ in September marked the opening in oats. Early values were well sustained with July ½c lower than the opening at noon. The close was ½c higher for July and ⅞c higher for September. The advance here was largely sympathetic.

Seed was dull and opened 2½c higher, extending its advance to 5c at the close at $5.47½ for October.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Today.	May 29 Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	.76¾	76¾	76	76¼	75¾
July	.74⅞	75¼	74⅜	75	73½
Sept.	.73	74	72½	73⅞	72
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	....	46½
July	.47⅛	47⅝	⅝47	47⅜	45½
Sept.	.47	....	....	47	45
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	....	36
July	.33	....	....	34¾	34¼
Sept.	.33	....	....	32¼	31⅝
Clover Seed—					
Oct.	.$5.45	$5.47½	$5.45	$5.47½	$5.42½

Rye—No. 2, 54½c.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	.75¼	75½	74⅝	75⅛	73⅛
Sept.	.71⅞	73⅛	71⅞	72⅝	70⅝
Dec.	.72½	73⅛	72¼	73	71
Corn—					
July	.47	48	46⅞	47⅜	45½
Sept.	.46	47½	46	47	45
Dec.	.46	46½	45¼	45⅞	43⅞
Oats—					
July	.35	35¼	34½	34⅜	34
Sept.	.32	32⅜	31½	32	31¼
Dec.	.32	32⅜	31¾	32⅛	....

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	.80¼	81⅛	80¼	80⅝	78⅞
Sept.	.77¼	78	77	77⅞	76⅝
Corn—					
July	.55	55¼	54½	55¼	52⅞
Sept	.53	53½	53	53½	51⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
July	.73½	74⅛	73	73⅝	70⅝
Sept	.72½	72⅞	71½	72½	69⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	78¼	76⅝
Sept	....	....	....	71½	69⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	72⅛	71

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	.$17.42	$17.67	$17.42	$17.57	$17.25
Sept	.16.87	17.12	16.85	17.02	16.70
Lard—					
July	.8.95	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.80
Sept	.9.00	9.02	8.95	8.95	8.80
October	.8.75	8.77	8.75	8.75	....
Ribs—					
July	.9.55	9.60	9.47	9.47	9.42
Sept	.9.30	9.33	9.27	9.27	9.20

Chicago.

Chicago, June 2.—Wheat—There has been an active and strong wheat market. There was especial strength at St. Louis, with even a better advance than here. The weather was the sole motive with all. There was considerable profit-taking, a good deal of outside buying, and a lot of buying of September and selling of July. Heavy rains here and the prediction is made of continued rains the next 36 hours. The weekly foreign crop report reported a general improvement. New York reported eight loads. Indications are for an increasing trade and higher prices.

Corn—The extraordinary rains west and the prospect of their continuance have advanced the corn futures. There has been but the one speculative motive, the wet weather. The trade has reflected this. The outsider has been the buyer, and the selling has been by the holder. The seaboard has been timid about following the advance, but the little business reported has been at about 2c. over Friday's figures. There has been very heavy and continued selling by Bartlett Frazier. There has been selling credited to Armour.

Oats—The consideration in oats has been the same as in corn, the wet weather and its crop effects. The wet weather is not likely to prove as serious to oats as to corn, but in the southwest oats now need drying out. The east is still suffering from drouth. The buying of oats, led by Harris-Gates, three-quarter million or more; selling by the longs.

Provisions—Hogs, 10 to 15c higher. The provision market responded to the usual advance of the grains. The market for some reason was influenced by the closing of the packing houses at Kansas City because of the floods. Exports of lard betten than last year; of bacon, less. The feature was covering by all sorts of shorts.

Foreign Crops.

Broomhall cable foreign crop conditions:

United Kingdom—Conditions have continued to improve since our last report of a week ago.

France—Favorable weather during past week has improved conditions; reports generally are of good growth, but in the north there are many bad fields; country offerings are fair.

Russian—Crop conditions are very irregular, but mostly rain, the late rains having done much good, although there are serious apprehensions regarding recent drouth.

Roumania—Growing crops looking well.

Bulgaria—Complants are heard generally of too much rain.

Hungary—Conditions continue generally satisfactory.

Spain—Conditions very irregular, but harvest expected to be below that of last year.

Belgium—Conditions of crops are favorable.

Germany—Weather during past week has been very beneficial to growing crops and condition has shown good improvement.

Money and Stocks.

New York, June 2.—Wall St.—Large selling of a few individual stocks weighed on the opening market today and caused generally fractional recessions. Rock Island, Southern Pacific and Manhattan were the only important stocks to show resistance. Canadian Pacific was sold down ⅝ and Twin City Rapid Transit lost ⅞. A slump in the London copper market induced a fall of 1¼ in Amalgamated Copper. Leather preferred lost a point and Sugar was down ⅝.

Continued selling of what are generally known as the Canadian group induced further recessions in the active list, but supporting orders developed in the standard group and they rallied strongly. Southern Pacific rose to 67¼, and Atchison, Rock Island and the other Pacifics sold a large fraction above yesterday's close. St. Paul advanced a point. Metropolitan Street Railway 1¾ and Tennessee Coal Amalgamated and Leather preferred wiped out losses of 1@1¼. Among the declines registered were 6¾ in Twin City Rapid Transit, 2⅜ in Canadian Pacific and 1@2¾ in the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie stocks. Sloss Sheffield Steel, Detroit United Railway and Toledo Railway & Light. The market all around was rising sharply at 11 o'clock. Twin City Rapid Transit rallied 2⅝ and Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit United Railway and Canadian Pacific 1@1¼.

The advance made gains of a point or more in Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Rock Island preferred, Kanras & Texas preferred, Erie,